



REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
BHARATPUR STATE

For the Sambat 1990

FROM 1ST NOVEMBER 1933 TO 31ST OCTOBER 1934)

Vol. XXXIV.



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Annual Report on the Administration of the Bharatpur State for Sambat 1990.

(November 1933 to October 1934).

Chapter I—General and Political.

1. Situation, Boundry, Area, Population, Revenue, and Tribute.—The State of Bharatpur lies in the North-East of Rajputana between latitude $26^{\circ}43''$ and $27^{\circ}50''$ and longitude $76^{\circ}54''$ and $77^{\circ}48''$, the extreme length and breadth being 76 and 48 miles respectively.

The State is divided North and South almost in two equal parts by the metre gauge line of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, whose direction is almost true, East and West. The Nagda Muttra Railway, a broad gauge section of the same Railway, (including the Bayana Agra Railway) crosses the Metre gauge at Bharatpur and runs for about $68\frac{1}{2}$ miles in State territory. The State is bounded on the North by the Gurgaon District of the Punjab, on the West by the Alwar State, on the South-West by Jaipur, Karauli and Dholpur States and on the East by the Agra and Muttra Districts of the United Provinces. The general aspect of the State resembles an alluvial plain, fairly well wooded and cultivated, with detached hills in the North and hilly and broken districts in the South and low ranges along parts of the Western and North-Eastern frontiers. The State covers an area of about 1972 square miles and has a population of 4,86,954 according to the Census of 1931.

The Normal Revenue of the State during the year was Rs. 31,33,400 as against 24,76,239 last year. These figures do not, however, include the income of the Assigned Revenues which amounted to Rs. 5,37,686 during the year under report. The State pays no tribute to the British Government nor to any other State.

2. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib's Name, Title and Health.—The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Brijendra Sawai Maharaja Shri Brijendra Singh ji, Sahib Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, a Sinsinwar Jat by caste. He was born on 1st December 1918. He and his three brothers, named Rao Raja Shri Girendra Raj Singh ji, born on 23rd December 1920, Rao Raja Shri Edward Man Singh ji, born on 4th December 1921 and Rao Raja Shri Girraj Saran Singh ji, born on 30th November 1922, remained in England, for reasons of health and education, throughout the year under report, under the guardianship of Mr. Tudor Owen, lately of the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Tutor being Capt. Budha Singh. Reports received show that His Highness' health, as well as that of his brothers, is steadily improving. The Maharaja is being educated at Bryanston School in Dorset, the second boy has passed into and been admitted to Haileybury College, while the two youngest attend a preparatory school at Bexhill-on-sea.

3. **His Highness the Maharaja's Relations.**—The Ruler of Bharatpur is related to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur and His Highness the Raja of Faridkot.

4. **Principal Events.** Rao Raja Shri Edward Man Singh ji arrived at Bharatpur from England on 23rd February 1934, to partake in the marriage ceremonies of his sister Shrimati Bibi ji Sahiba (Junior) and left for England on 23rd March 1934. The marriage of Shrimati Bibi ji Sahiba (Junior) was celebrated on 11th March 1934 with Kr. Brijendra Singh of Moradabad. Both Shrimati Bibi ji Sahiban (Senior & Junior) paid visits to Faridkot in February 1934 to participate in the birth ceremonies of a Raj Kumari to His Highness the Raja of Faridkot, and in October 1934 on the occasion of the installation ceremony of His Highness the Raja of Faridkot.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel G. D. Ogilvie, C. S. I., C. I. E., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, paid a visit to Bharatpur in December 1933 while the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lothian C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana visited Bharatpur in September 1934.

5. **Political Agency, Eastern Rajputana States.**—The following officers held charge of the Political Agency during the year.

(1) L. G. L. Evans Esqr., I. C. S., till 20th September 1934.

(2) Captain H. M. Poulton I. A., from 22nd September 1934 upto the end of the year.

6. **State Administration.**—The Council of State inaugurated on the 1st November 1930, continued to administer the State during the year under report with the following personnel:—

President:—Major C. P. Hancock, O. B. E., M. C., I. A.

Members:—1. Rai Sahib L. Ram Lal Batra,
B. A., LL. B., P. C. S. Revenue Member.

2. Col. Faujdar Sampat Singh. Home Member.

3. R. B. Pt. Shambhu Nath Dube,
M. A., LL. B. Judicial Member.

4. Lt. Col. Kr. Ghamandi Singh. General Member.

5. Khan Bahadur Qazi Azizuddin
Ahmed, Bilgrami, B. A., LL. B. Education Member.

Secretaries were as follows:—

(a) W. D. McD. Cruickshank Esquire, O.B.E. Chief Engineer and
P. W. D. Secretary.

(b) N. D. Chokra, Esquire. Accountant General &
Financial Secretary.

(c) R. C. Bhatnagar, Esquire. Secretary to Council
of State and Secretary
to President.

322 cases were presented to the Council as against 255 cases of the preceding year.

Chapter II—Revenue.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

7. **General.** The charge of the Revenue Member, besides the Land Revenue Department, has included the following other Departments:—

- (1) Customs and Excise.
- (2) Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks.
- (3) Agri-horticulture.
- (4) Courts of Wards.
- (5) Shri Girraj Dairy Farm and Gaushala.
- & (6) Cattle Fairs and Exhibitions.

8. **Land Revenue.** For the purpose of land revenue administration, the following divisions have continued unaltered in the year under report:—

Deputy Collector's Circle.			Tehsils included in the Circle.		
Deeg.	{	(1) Deeg with Sub-Tehsil Kumer.	
				(2) Kaman.	
				(3) Pahari.	
				and (4) Nagar.	
Bharatpur	{	(1) Bharatpur.	
				(2) Bayana.	
				(3) Weir.	
				(4) Rupbas.	
				and (5) Nadbai.	

The charge of the Deeg Circle has been held by Pt. Moti Ram throughout the year under report and that of Bharatpur by Pt. Sham Lal.

9. **Touring of Revenue Officers.** The Revenue Member has toured for 110 days as against 146 days in the preceding year, while Deputy Collectors of Dig and Bharatpur have been out for 188 and 179 days as against 204 and 149 days respectively in the preceding year. The touring of the *Tehsildars* and *Naib Tehsildars* has also been satisfactory on the whole.

10. **Rainfall.** The crops harvested in the year under report depended on the rainfall from 1st April 1933 to 31st March 1934. The following figures show the details of distribution and total amount of

rainfall in each of the tehsils of the State during the four months (June to September), in the remaining period of the year and the year as a whole:—

Name of month.	Bharatpur.	Rupbas.	Bayana.	Weir.	Nadbol.	Dig.	Kanan.	Pahari.	Nagar.	Average.	Average rainfall in the State during the corresponding months of the preceding year.
April, 1933.	0.62	0.40	0.36	0.36	0.41	3.52	0.60	1.16	0.34	0.54	0.11
May, "	1.00	0.75	2.66	2.68	1.31	2.89	1.92	2.09	3.35	2.06	0.12
June, "	10.52	11.44	12.24	15.32	18.50	13.96	7.17	9.88	15.79	12.74	1.04
July, "	4.24	3.82	4.81	2.86	4.60	3.31	3.27	3.21	3.11	3.69	4.11
August, "	11.65	11.49	7.44	6.42	9.64	9.65	7.42	4.52	13.35	9.06	7.90
September, "	7.93	4.83	10.46	6.94	7.38	5.00	6.10	6.44	10.48	7.28	5.02
Total <i>Chauhasa</i> , June to September 1933.	34.31	31.58	34.98	31.64	40.12	31.92	23.96	24.05	42.73	32.80	18.07
October, 1933	0.64	1.22	1.15	1.25	1.65	2.45	5.37	4.28	2.32	2.26	...
November, "	0.02	...	0.20	0.25	0.17	...	...	...	...	0.07	...
December, "	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.03
January, 1934,	0.81	0.30	0.39	0.80	0.46	0.18	0.95	0.57	0.18	0.52	0.03
February, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March, "	1.70	0.84	1.04	1.15	1.60	1.80	1.03	2.09	1.96	1.47	0.02
Grand Total ...	39.13	35.09	40.73	38.03	45.72	39.76	33.83	34.24	50.88	39.71	18.77

Nagar received the highest amount, 50.88 inches, while Kanan received the least; 33.38 inches. The average for the State as a whole has been 39.71 inches, as against 18.77 inches in the preceding year and 23.85 inches in the quinquennium preceding the year under report.

11. **Crops.** The following figures give details of the total, actual cultivated, sown and matured area during the year under report, together with the percentage of the sown over the cultivated and of matured over the sown area of the year. Corresponding figures for the preceding year and also of the preceding quinquennium are also shown.

Details.	Sambath 1990 (1933-34).			Sambath 1989 (1932-33).			Average area for 5 years Sambaths 1985-1989, (1928-29 to 1932-33)		
	<i>Kharif.</i>	<i>Rabi.</i>	Total.	<i>Kharif.</i>	<i>Rabi.</i>	Total.	<i>Kharif.</i>	<i>Rabi.</i>	Total.
	<i>bighas</i>	<i>bighas</i>	<i>bighas</i>	<i>bighas</i>	<i>bighas</i>	<i>bighas</i>	<i>bighas</i>	<i>bighas</i>	<i>bighas</i>
Total area of the State.			31,55,451			31,45,444			31,67,161
Actual cultivated area	11,74,745	7,43,864	19,18,669	11,01,005	6,55,201	17,56,206	10,59,871	7,07,440	17,67,311
Sown area.	11,74,762	11,47,724	23,22,486	11,01,012	7,39,450	18,40,462	10,59,874	8,70,954	19,30,828
Percentage of sown area over cultivated ...	100	156	121	100	113	105	100	145	116
Matured area ..	10,54,458	9,99,412	20,53,900	8,67,280	3,97,147	12,64,427	7,32,796	4,94,410	12,27,206
Percentage of matured area over sown area.	89	87	90	79	54	69	70	57	64

12. **Kharif Harvest.** Rainfall in April and May was very helpful for the sowing of cotton. Later on also the rainfall was in time and well distributed, 11,74,762 bighas were sown as against 11,01,072 in the preceding year and 10,59,874 in the quinquennium preceding the year under report. At the time of maturing of the crops however, there was excessive rainfall in certain localities, with the result that *sairaba* crops of all classes were damaged there. On the whole, the harvest was very successful and 89 per cent of the sown area came to maturity as against 79 percent in the preceding year and 70 per cent in the preceding quinquennium.

13. **Rabi Crops.** The little damage which was done to the *Kharif* crop was, however, more than compensated, by a very great increase in the *Rabi* sowings on account of fairly heavy rain in September and October. 11,47,724 *bighas* were sown as against 7,39,450 *bighas* in the preceding year and 8,70,954 *bighas* in the quinquennium preceding the year under report. As was the case at the time of maturing of the *Kharif* crop, some damage was done to *Rabi* crops by rains in March-April, where these had been sown late or were in low lying *sairaba* areas. These were seriously affected by rust. The rain, however, did untold good to the other crops, specially to gram. 87 per cent of the sown area came to maturity as against 54 per cent in the preceding year and 57 per cent in the preceding quinquennium.

14. **Harvest of the whole year.** The year as a whole, so far as produce was concerned, was excellent.

15. **Land Revenue Demand.** The total demand due, the budgetted amount, the amount remitted and suspended, the net amount fixed for realisation, the amount actually collected and the balance left over is shown below:—

Particulars.	Demand.	Remitted	Suspended	Net demand and due for collection.	Realised.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	21,33,017	15,964	32,010	20,85,043	20,70,245	14,798
Cesses	2,16,937	12	23	2,16,902	2,16,628	274
Arrears	18,03,077	3,94,362	12,92,776	1,15,939	1,13,273	2,666
Total	41,53,031	4,10,338	13,24,809	24,17,884	24,00,146	17,738

The total demand collected was more than 99 per cent of the amount fixed for realisation. As compared with the budgetted amount, there was a surplus of Rs. 3,32,449. This was due to the year having been a "very good" one.

16. **Remissions from the current demand.** On account of damage done to Kharif crops by excessive rain in September and October, the abiana due was remitted and so also was the land revenue in those areas which were ruined by the rains.

17. **Suspensions from the current demand.** In addition to the remissions mentioned above, suitable suspensions amounting to Rs. 30,206 were also granted to various villages which on account of their special circumstances deserved leniency.

18. **Arrears.** According to the rules enforced at the time of new Settlement, arrears not recovered within 5 years have automatically to be written off. The year under report was an excellent one, but having regard to the fact that the prices were not anything up to the normal, the State did not enforce its right to recover the arrears of 1928-29 to the extent to which they could have been recovered under the ordinary rules. Out of the total amount of Rs. 4,66,705 due, a sum of Rs. 72,631 only were proposed to be recovered from villages which could pay these easily. The balance of Rs. 3,94,074 was remitted. Similarly past arrears of latter years were recovered from other villages. The total arrears recovered being 1,10,273 out of 16,89,119.

19. **General remarks about land revenue collections.** From the fact that out of the total proposed recoverable demand of Rs. 24,17,884 a sum of Rs. 24,00,146 was collected, it is clear that the demand was fixed with due regard to the paying capacity of the zimindars. It may be mentioned that no coercive process had to be used for the recovery of this demand.

20. **Relief Measures.** (a) *Taccavi*.—(i) In cash. The following figures give details of the cash *taccavi* advances made during the year under report.

Particulars.	Bharatpur Circle. Rs.	Deeg Circle. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1. Repairs to <i>old</i> wells.	1,623	965	2,588
2. Construction of new <i>pacca</i> wells.	3,690	4,274	7,964
3. <i>Charas Barat</i> and seed.	3,436	13,702	17,138
4. Purchase of ploughing bullocks.	4,305	7,673	11,978
5. Miscellaneous.	5,196	102	5,298
Total	18,250	26,716	44,966

Taccavi has been disbursed by the Deputy Collectors in consultation with the *Taccavi* Committees. Interest at the rate of Rs. 4½ per cent is charged on all the *taccavi* advances. Every possible precaution was taken to ensure that the loans were utilised for the purpose for which they had been advanced.

(ii) *In kind*. The policy of advancing *taccavi* in kind which was inaugurated last year, has, on account of its success, been extended this year and every village in the State has been supplied with wheat or gram seeds of pure and proven varieties either through the Co-operative Department, or through the *taccavi* agency. The total quantity of various qualities advanced as *taccavi* has been as follows:—

Kind of Seed.	Quantity advanced.
1. Wheat 8 A.	1,446 Maunds.
2. „ 591 C.	1,668 „
3. „ 518 C.	841 „
4. „ 9 D.	9½ „
5. Gram Ferozepur.	2,099 „
6. Toria	65 „

8 A is an old tried variety. 591 and 518 C are the latest wheat varieties which have proved very successful in the Punjab. 9 D is suitable for very late sowings. Ferozepur gram was advanced last year through Co-operative Credit Societies. It having proved a success, a fairly large quantity has again been distributed this year. *Toria* has been introduced with a view to enable *zimindars* to sow an early maturing oil seed in irrigated areas. It is hoped that if it succeeds, it will replace *Sarsaun* which is generally damaged by frost in this State.

21. **Live Stock.** The cattle enumeration conducted in the year under report shows a total of 6,76,930 head as against 6, 77,589 in the preceding year. The number is almost stationery. This is due to a large number of cattle having been sold in the cattle fairs than in the preceding one.

The breed of cattle is still poor, but measures are being enforced to improve it. These consist of the free grant of *Hariana* bulls to *zimindars*, the remission of grazing fees from such bulls when grazing in State

areas, the free castration of bullocks and free admission of castrated calves and bullocks for sale in various cattle fairs. The cross breed between the Haryana and the indigenous stock being born and bred in the Gaushala, will be fit for use in the State in another year's time. It is hoped, that the measures adopted will enable *zimindars* to realise the importance of improving the breed of their cattle which to them are as important a source of income as agricultural produce.

22. **Ploughs and Carts.** The number of ploughs in the year under report is 48,380 as against 48,486 in the preceding year and of carts 7,281 as against 7,251. The slight decline in the number of ploughs did not make any appreciable difference as the sown area has been far larger than that in the preceding year. In the last year's report, it was observed that a decrease in the number of carts in that year had occurred in places which were served by a larger number of mechanical vehicles. An increase has been recorded this year inspite of the greater popularity of motor traffic, because the produce, particularly of gram was so large that the number of carts available was not sufficient to meet the requirements of transport.

23. **Rates and wages.** (a) *Rates.* The rates of principal food grains in seers per rupee, prevalent in June and October 1934 are compared below with those in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

Name of article.	June 1933.		June 1934.		October 1933.		October 1934.	
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.
Wheat.	12	6	16	0	12	10	15	4
Gram.	13	14	15	4	14	14	30	8
Barley.	14	6	14	4	17	2	25	4
<i>Bajra.</i>	16	2	23	12	20	2	26	8
<i>Jowar.</i>	14	14	23	12	20	2	24	0
Maize.	5	0	4	12	4	10	8	0
Oil seeds.	10	0	11	10	11	4	10	11

In the last year's report, it was observed that the depression in prices, appeared to have come to an end. The above figures will, however, show that this expectation has not come true and there was again a depression in the year under report. In order to help the *zimindars* to tide over this, suitable concessions in the export rate of agricultural produce were sanctioned by the Council of State.

(b) *Wages.* Agricultural labour was procurable at the rates mentioned below:—

Adult male	from Rs. 0-3-0 to 0-4-0 per diem.
Adult female	from Rs. 0-2-0 to 0-3-0 per diem.
Boys and girls	from Rs. 0-2-0 to 0-3-0 per diem.

A regular wage census of the State has been held for the first time, in the year under report. For this purpose, 5 centres were selected in each *tehsil* and enquiries made therein. The result will be published in a separate report.

24. **Sairaba and Canal Irrigation.** (a) *Irrigation from State canals and Bunds.* The total area irrigated during the year under report was 4,17,844 *bighas* as against 1,45,675 *bighas* in the preceding year. This

increase was due to excellent rains, not only in Bharatpur, but in the territory from which the various streams bring their water into the State. The area irrigated from the Rnparail river was 1,01,490 *bighas* as against 8,502 *bighas* in the preceding year. The increase has also in part been due to the repairing and extension of the Alampur and Sikri *bunds*, Andh canal and various other *bunds* in the State. The total *abiana* realised was Rs. 2,40,659/- as against 84,064/- in the preceding year. Most of the existing *bunds* and channels are in good working order and efforts to improve them still further are being made.

(b) *Irrigation from British India canals.* 3,404 *bighas* were irrigated as against 3,778 *bighas* in the preceding year. The *abiana* realised was Rs. 4,871/- as against Rs. 5,576/- This money was remitted to the United Provinces Government.

25. **Natural and other calamities.** Seasonal calamities were not wide spread. The following however deserve some notice.

- (i) The damage, on account of excessive rains at the time of the *Khurif* and *Khar* crops, was limited to a few villages only.
- (ii) On 15th January, 1934, the *earthquake* shock which did such extensive damage in Patna and Bihar was also felt here, but luckily no damage worth the name was done.
- (iii) *Fire Accidents.* The following figures show the number of fire accidents with details as regards the number of villages effected, estimated loss of property and of human lives and animals. Corresponding figures for the preceding year are also shown:—

Year.	No. of villages affected	No. of accidents.	Estimated loss of property, worth.	Loss of human lives.	Loss of animals.
1932-33	172	212	Rs. 77,479	6	198
1933-34	197	222	Rs. 76,145	11	183

The number of accidents was larger than in the preceding year. The worst fire was in Nagla Bija (*Rupbas tehsil*) where the whole village was burnt to ashes by a spark from a railway engine which set fire to a stack of fodder collected by the railway gatesman in his own quarters. Most of the accidents have occurred in the dry season. Help by way of *taccavi* or relief has been given wherever necessary. In order to minimise the chances of fires spreading rapidly, house owners, who have been given *taccavi* advances, have been required to keep their thatched roofs mudplastered for at least the period in which the *taccavi* advances are being repaid. It is hoped that in this way, fires, if unfortunately these ever recur again in these portions, will not spread so fast and that other people will copy this method and thus be saved from the enormous loss which periodically occurs at present.

26. **Disposal of State lands.** 510 files have been dealt with as against 680 in the preceding year. The monthly auction system of the State lands in addition to sales throughout the year has proved as useful as in the preceding years. 8,919 *bighas* as against 2,467 *bighas* were

allotted. There is still a good deal of State land which could be sold, but the depression in prices of the agricultural produce is the limiting factor in their disposal.

27. **Economic conditions of the Zimindars.** The economic condition of the *zimindars* has been far better than in the preceding year. Efforts to improve their condition have continued. The progress of the Co-operative Credit Movement will separately be noticed. The rural uplift movement has received more practical attention. Propaganda has been carried on in villages by means of lectures with the aid of magic lantern slides. 200 pounds of Cinchona tablets have been distributed in villages with necessary instructions for use, for the prevention of malaria which diminishes rural labour at the time when the *Khari* is being harvested and the *Rabi* is being sown. For improving the physical conditions of the *zimindars*, sports are held during the Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition, and on other suitable occasions. Finally, steps have been taken to ensure that the village common fund (*Malba*) shall in future be used in a manner more conducive to the good of each village as a whole.

In order to determine the directions in which special efforts are required, for improving the condition of the *zimindars*, a study of the social and economic subjects has been inaugurated during the year under report. Reports on the following subjects have been received:—

- (i) Utilization of the spare time of the agriculturists.
- (ii) Sports, past-times and recreation of the rural communities.
- (iii) Family budgets of the rural people.

and (iv) Revenue Litigation.

The recommendations made by various officers will receive due consideration and measures taken to adopt them with a view to assist the rural population.

28. **Working of the Revenue Courts.** (a) *Original suits.* Statements No. I and II show the number of original cases and executions instituted, decided and left undisposed off during the year under report by the Revenue Officers exercising original revenue jurisdiction. The following is a convenient summary of the figures given therein.

Particulars.	Year.	Opening balance.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance.
Original						
Suits.	1932-33	57	293	350	298	52
	1933-34	80	350	430	360	70
Executions.	1932-33	12	93	105	91	14
	1933-34	14	108	122	93	29

The disposal of case work has been satisfactory.

29. **Appellate work.** Statement No. V gives necessary detailed information. The following is a summary of the same.

Name of Officer.	Balance from the last year.	Instituted in the year under report.	Total for disposal.	Disposed off.	Balance.
Revenue Member.	...	49	49	49	...
Deputy Collector Dig.	...	13	13	8	5
Deputy Collector Bharatpur.	18	15	33	33	...

30. **Revenue Record work.** The quadrennial *Jamabandis* of villages which had to be prepared in the year under report, were duly completed. The crop inspections were done very satisfactorily and the working of the field staff has been quite up to the average.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

31. **General.** In addition to the administration of Customs and Excise, the department also collects octroi duty on behalf of Municipal and Town Boards of the State and certain dues on behalf of the Shri Girraj Gaushala.

32. **Personnel.** The charge of the department has been held by Lt. Sifarish Hussain throughout the year under report. Pt. Gopal Lal has been the Assistant Superintendent.

33. **Customs.** (a) *Chabutras and Chaunkies.* The number of Chabutras has continued to be 14. The number of Chaunkies has risen from 103 to 105 during the year under report and that of barrier gates from 11 to 16. This has been done with a view to exercising better control on the exports and imports.

(b) *Changes in Tariff.* No permanent change in the Customs tariff has taken place. Temporary reductions in certain export duties, with a view to afford facilities for the more profitable disposal of agricultural produce were made as follows:—

(i) Concessions at harvest time.

Kharif (From 15th November 1933, to 31st December, 1933)

Name of Article.	Usual Rate.	Revised Rate	Remarks.
1. <i>Til</i>	... 0-10-0	0- 4-0 per maund.	
2. Food grains	... 0- 2-0	0- 1-0	"
3. Cotton (Ginned)	... 0-12-0	0- 6-0	"
4. Cotton (Unginned)	... 1- 8-0	0-12-0	"
5. <i>Ghee</i>	... 5- 0-0	2- 0-0	"

Rabi (From 15th April, 1934 to 15th June, 1934.)

6. Food grains	... 0- 8-0	0- 2-0	"	0- 4- 0 from 16-6-34 to 15-7-34.
7. Oil seeds,	... 0-10-0	0- 4-0	"	
8. <i>Zira</i>	... 2- 0-0	1- 4-0	"	
9. <i>Uhania</i>	... 0- 8-0	0- 4-0	"	
10. Oil	... 1- 0-0	0- 8-0	"	
11. <i>Ghee</i>	... 5- 0-0	2- 8-0	"	

(ii) Articles imported and sold during the Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition, were charged half the usual customs duty. *Zimindars* from all parts of the State make purchases on a large scale in this fair.

(iii) Agriculturists were exempted from payment of customs duty on seeds and implements purchased from recognised farms or firms for bonafide agricultural use.

(iv) With a view to co-operate with the Government of India the import of unbandrolled matches has been prohibited in the State with effect from the 1st October, 1934. Other steps in order to ensure the due levying of duty have also been taken.

(c) *Receipts.* The following figures compare the receipts under the head "Customs" during the year under report and that in the preceding year.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.
1. Imports.	Rs. 1,06,930- 2-0	1,11,390-0-0
2. Exports.	Rs. 2,53,296- 4-9	2,14,503-0-0
3. Other sources.	Rs. 44,736- 4-0	64,721-0-0
4. Bones and salt-petre.	Rs. 5,450- 0-0	3,762-0-0
Total.	Rs. 4,10,412-10-9	4,00,376-0-0

The imports have shown an increase, which shows the increased purchasing power of the people. The exports show a decline on account of greater reductions made in the customs duty, principally in the *labi* food grains. The total receipts are, in spite of this heavy reduction, nearly up to the total of the preceding year.

The Chief variations in income, as compared with the previous year, are shown below:—

Name of Article.	Increase or decrease.
1. Oil seeds	.... —46,909
2. Rice	.... + 3,558
3. Kirana and Lakhota	.... —12,042
4. Dhat Pukhta	... + 1,709
5. Ghee	... — 8,393
6. Betel Leaves	... + 1,803
7. Khas	... — 1,354
8. Machine Yarn	... + 6,666
9. Wooden articles	... + 1,126
10. Saman Bisaiti	... + 1,589
11. Bnlocks	... — 1,202
12. Wool	... + 2,742
13. Stones	... + 1,792
14. Grain	... +25,832
15. Others	... — 5,077

(d) *Offences against Customs Laws.* The following figures give necessary details.

Head.	Balance from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.
1. Miscellaneous	281	5,803	6,084	5,625	459
2. Smuggling under Section 66 of Act 1915.	89	702	791	659	132
3. Section 188 I.P.C.	14	156	170	162	8
Total	384	6,661	7,045	6,446	599

Out of the total of 7,045 cases, 6,446 were disposed off, leaving a balance of 599 as compared with 384 during the preceding year. Offences under the head "Smuggling" instituted during the year under report were 702 as against 615 in the preceding year. The rest were either miscellaneous or under section 188, Indian Penal Code.

34. Excise. (a) *System of administration.* The Madras system of excise administration has continued in force in the year under report. Excisable articles are imported under permits from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, and are stored in the State ware-houses at Bharatpur, Bayana and Dig. From there, these are issued to retail vendors.

(b) *Receipts.* The total fee of licenses for the sale of liquor and excisable drugs and the income from duty on them are compared below with the figures of the preceding year.

		1932-33.			1933-34		
Head		License fee.	Excise duty	Total.	License fee.	Excise duty.	Total.
1	Liquor ... Rs.	6,417-11-8½	12,343-11-10½	18,791- 7-7	6,651- 6-4½	10,200- 5-11½	16,851-12-4
2	Drugs ... Rs.	11,795- 1-6	22,196- 9- 6	33,991- 9-6	12,775- 7-½	22,120-14-11½	34,896- 6-0
Total ... Rs.		18,212-13-2½	34,540- 3-16½	52,783- 1-1	19,426-13-4½	32,321- 4-11½	51,748- 2-4

The license fees show an increase, but the duty has shown a slight decrease. The total income has been Rs 51,748-2-4 as against Rs 52,783-1-1.

(i) *Liquor.* There was only one license for the sale of foreign liquor. 9 shops for the sale of country liquor were managed departmentally, on account of lack of contractors. The sale on these could not be discontinued, as the abolition of any one of these would have either meant inconvenience to the consumers or may have encouraged illicit distillation. 23 licenses for country liquor were issued. The issue price continued to be Rs. 7 per gallon of 25 degrees under proof. The total liquor sold was 1,691 gallons as against 1,850½ gallons in the preceding year. The income declined by Rs 1,939-11-3 as compared with the preceding year, on account of decreased sales which resulted in decreased income from duty. Some illicit distillation came to notice in the year under report and vigorous efforts are being made to stop it. It is hoped that measures taken will counteract any decrease in the sales which may have occurred on this account.

(ii) *Excisable drugs.* The number of shops continued to be 24, out of which 2 were managed departmentally, as was the case in the preceding year. The following figures show the quantity of various drugs sold during the year under report as compared with the preceding year.

Name of drugs.	Quantity sold during 1932-33.		Quantity sold during 1933-34.		Increase or Decrease.
	Md.	sr. ch.	Md.	sr. ch.	
Opium ...	11-18-	1	11-34-	9	+0-16- 8
Charas ...	3-30-	15½	3-34-	15	+0- 3-15½
Khang ...	31-11-	0	33-23-	14	+2-12-14
Poppy heads ...	1-39-	3	2- 9-	5	+0-10- 2

The total income has been Rs. 22,120-14-11 $\frac{3}{4}$ as against Rs 22,196-8-0 in the preceding year. The decrease is only nominal and requires no special remarks.

(*ni*) *Excise Offences.* The following statement shows the various excise offences which have been detected and dealt with during the year under report.

Head.	Balance from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.
Illegal sale of opium.	1	..	1	1	...
Illegal sale of Bhang.	...	1	1	1	..
Illegal sale of Charas.	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal sale of poppy head.	...	..	..	...	...
Illegal distillation and sale of Liquor.	4	8	12	11	1
Miscellaneous.	...	1	1	1	...
Total.	5	10	15	14	1

Total income and Expenditure (*i*) *Income.*—The total income from Customs and excise during the year under report has been Rs. 4,52,125/2/10 as against Rs. 4,63,195/11/10 in the preceding year. The decrease as compared with the last year is mainly due to the reduction of customs duty on a larger scale and for a longer period than was the case in the preceding year. Reasons for this action have been referred to already.

(*ii*) *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure has been Rs. 50,645/9/- as against Rs. 44,724/11/3 in the preceding year. The increased expenditure is mainly due to the employment of "Special Detection Staff" for the prevention of illicit distillation of liquor and smuggling of goods without payment of customs duty out of the State. This increase has been more than justified by the income which has nearly equalled the income of the preceding year, inspite of greater reductions in the export duty schedule.

(*iii*) *Refunds.*—A sum of Rs. 54/1/- has been refunded as against Rs. 104/14/3 in the preceding year.

35. **Octroi duty and Shri Girraj Gaushala.** The following figures compare the collections on account of Municipal octroi duty and Shri Girraj Gaushala dues with the figures of the preceding year.

	1932-33	1933-34.
Municipal Board, Bharatpur.	27,658-7-6	31,181.
Municipal Board, Dig.	9,326-10-6	11,689.
Sanitary Boards.	8,790-0-3	10,868.
Shri Girraj Gaushala dues.	2,787-6-0	3,128.
Total	48,562-8-3	56,866.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT DEPARTMENT.

The Revenue Member, has continued to work as the Registrar of the Department. The other superior staff was as follows:—

Deputy Registrar	1.
Inspectors	2.

The Co-operative Department, besides supervising the work of the societies, is also responsible for the working of the Sri Krishna Bank and the Deputy Registrar is also the Manager of the latter.

36. **Working of the Co-operative Societies.**—The following statement gives details of the working of the societies during the year under report. Corresponding figures for the preceeding year are also given.

Class of Societies.	On 1st November, 35			On 1st November 34			Increase or decrease		
	Soc- ties.	No. of Mem- bers	Work ing cap- tal.	Soc- ties	No. of Mem- bers.	Work ing cap- tal.	Soc- ties.	No. of Mem- bers.	Work ing cap- tal.
Agricultural, Credit, Registered ...	178	5,581	2,48,958	189	5,664	2,70,103	*11	*83	*21145
Agricultural, Credit, Unregistered ...	106	1,861	75,134	100	1,388	75,789	—6	—473	*655
Non-agricultural Credit, Registered ..	2	24	322	2	25	886	..	*1	*564
Cattle Breeding Limited. ...	1	18	...	1	18	...	.	...	...
Poultry Farm Ltd. .	1	43	208	1	43	237	...	...	*29
Total ...	288	7,527	3,24,622	293	7,128	3,47,015	*5	—389	*22,393

* denotes plus.

6 Societies were registered. One was closed.

The decrease in the number of members is due to reorganization of unregistered societies and the striking off the names of persons who had ceased their title to membership according to the existing bye-laws. The working capital has increased from Rs. 3,24,622/- to Rs. 3,47,015/-

37. **General**—The organization work of the Sri Krishna Bank Societies is progressing slowly, but steadily. The two non-agricultural societies of *Gumars* registered last year are working well. The Cattle Breeding Union and the Poultry Breeding Society have not functioned. Realisations made were Rs 78,203/- principal and Rs. 25,118/- interest. As compared with previous years, the results are better, but the effect of the depression of prices still necessitates smaller recoveries than otherwise should normally have been made. The work of reorganization of the Deodhi Bank Societies, which have recently been taken over by the Co-operative Department, has been entrusted to a special Inspector. It will take a fairly long time to modernise the societies on a working basis, because these have not been worked regularly since years.

For the purposes of propaganda, as well as bringing home to the *zimindars* the importance of the co-operative movement, a special Lecturer was engaged in the year under report, who has delivered lectures with the aid of magic lantern slides at various places. There is some awakening amongst some members and willing co-operation is on an increase, but a great deal has yet to be achieved.

The percentage of literacy amongst the members is still very low. A night school in Kaman *tehsil* has been started and it is trusted that this beginning will lead to a spread of the adult education movement.

For want of educated members, it has also not been found possible to increase the number of honorary secretaries and the work is still being done by the group secretaries.

Bye-laws for Better Living Societies have been approved by the Council of State in the year under report and those for Better Living and Rural Credit Societies as well as for School Supply Societies are under consideration.

The tree planting movement referred to in the last year's report has succeeded well. About 10,805 more trees have been planted this year. Besides timber, the Societies have also been encouraged to grow fruit trees which will not only be a source of health, but could also be a source of profit as well. 1,000 lemon trees have been planted by the societies in the year under report.

3,000 maunds of an improved variety of wheat and an equal quantity of gram have been distributed to the members of the societies as a seed advance as compared with 800 maunds of wheat advanced last year. Every society has got new seed. It is hoped that during coming years, every society will be able to maintain its own supply of pure wheat and gram seed to meet all normal requirements.

A Co-operative Drama was staged in the Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition, Bharatpur. Three shows were given, including one for ladies only. Admission to all of these was free. It attracted large audiences who were shown that it is not enough to become a member of a Co-operative Society, but in order to derive full benefit, it is more necessary to borrow according to requirements, to spend the money on the objects for which a loan may be taken and to repay the advances promptly.

Besides the above, a rural song book, describing the evils of reckless borrowing and advantages gained by a life of thrift and economy were distributed free. These songs were also sung by a special party of people throughout the duration of the Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition.

38. **Shri Krishna Bank.** — It was mentioned in the last year's report that the constitution of this bank was under revision. The question has been settled this year. The Deodhi Bank has also been amalgamated with the Shri Krishna Bank and all the societies which had been financed by the latter, will so far as possible be reorganised and registered as proper Co-operative Credit Societies. The amalgamation took place towards the close of the financial year. The financial results of the amalgamation of the bank and the progress made in the reorganization of the Deodhi Bank Societies will be noted in the next year's report. A special detailed report about the working of the Bank and the Societies has been prescribed under the new rules. It will be submitted to the Council of State in due course.

AGRI-HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

39. **Personnel.** Mr. G. G. Phadke has continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year.

40. **Gardens.** The restoration of the gardens at Rarah and Sabz Bagh, Baretta, having been undertaken, the number of gardens under the management of the Agri-horticulture Department has increased from 100 in the preceding year to 102.

The chief noticeable improvements in gardens have been as under:—

(a) *Flower and Vegetable exhibitions.* Besides the show which is held at the time of Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition, Bharatpur, a spring flower and vegetable exhibition was held in the month of March. 62 varieties of flowers and 80 varieties of vegetables were exhibited as against 50 of the former and 70 of the latter in the preceding year. Cash prizes were awarded to successful exhibitors. It has been decided to throw this exhibition open to privately owned gardens as well.

(b) *Bhusawar Mango Gardens.* The plantation has been extended considerably.

41. **Agriculture.** (a) *Agricultural Farms.* (i) *Pacca Bagh State Farm.* This farm is mainly reserved for agricultural experiments in accordance with the instructions issued by the Plant Institute of Indore. Cotton, ground nut, *jowar* & *til* out of *Khari* and wheat, gram, barley and linseed out of the *Rabi* crops were tried. No definite result has been obtained with regard to cotton. Cawnpore 520 has, however, shown some promise of success. Gangapuri ground nuts have succeeded very well, while *jowar* and *til* did not give any definite results. From amongst the *Rabi* crops, linseed, Cawnpore No. 1206 has given a better yielder than the local variety, while S A Punjab wheat gave definitely improved results. Experiments for the eradication of persistent weeds and reduction of salinity in the soil are also being made, but these are only in their initial stages.

(ii) *The Jail and the Dairy Farms.* The working of these have been supervised by the Agricultural Officer. The experiment of ensilage tried in the Dairy Farm has proved fairly successful.

(iii) *School Farms.* The Agricultural Officer has delivered 50 lectures and given an equal number of practical demonstrations to the agricultural classes of the school. Seed selection has formed a special subject of the teaching.

(iv) *Rural Farms.* Far more important than any of the above, have been the experiments carried out in the rural farms. Improved implements were, as far as possible, supplied free of cost for the use of the *zimidars* who agreed to use them. A large number of experiments were performed with regard to S A wheat and the Perozepuri gram, which was sown in the State in *Rabi* 1934. The results definitely shew that both the above varieties are far superior, in so far as yield is concerned, to the local varieties. These findings were confirmed by the Plant Institute, Indore.

42 **Modern implements for the use of zimindars.** The Fordson Tractor referred to in the last year's report has been used by the zimindars in the year under report. In order to enable them to have a practical experience of the advantages to be gained by the use of this machine, the *zimindars* have been allowed to have their land ploughed at a cost which equals the cost of ploughing by their own country ploughs. The excess has been paid by the State itself. The power fodder-cutter has also become very popular and the nominal charge of Rs 0-1-6 per maund means a great saving in cost to the *zimindars* who avail themselves of the facilities of this machine. The tube well at Jatoli Thoon has worked satisfactorily in the year under report. The *zimindars* partly on account of inexperience and partly on account of a natural desire to have plenty of water, asked for a far larger amount of irrigation to their fields than was necessary. As they gain experience, it is hoped they will extend their irrigated area and take full advantage of the well. There are already signs of more intensive cultivation in the area.

The improved Gur furnaces demonstrated at Rudawal (*Rupbas Tehsil*) have given excellent results. One of these is adapted to a 3 feet pan and the other to a 5 feet pan. The *zimindars* can prepare one pan within 1½ hours as against 5 hours taken by the original method. There is a growing demand for the construction of these furnaces.

43. **Demonstrations and exhibition.** Demonstrations of agricultural implements were given at the Dig and Bharatpur cattle fair. At the latter an agricultural exhibition was also held which included a ploughing competition for modern and country ploughs. The standard of exhibits was far better than in the preceding year; suitable prizes were awarded to successful exhibitors.

44. **Supply of pure seeds.** 6,000 maunds of improved wheat and a similar quantity of Ferozepuri gram were purchased through the Agricultural Department and distributed in the State, either as *taccari* or through the Co-operative Credit Societies. Every village in the State has now got a supply of these seeds. It is hoped that encouraging results achieved in the year under report will also follow the sowing of the seed now made and every village in the State will have pure improved variety of seed which will ensure better yield and better prices to the *zimindars*. This distribution of seed on a large scale, if successful, will be noteworthy.

45. **Agricultural Propaganda work and distribution of agricultural literature.**—An Agricultural Conference, presided over by the President Council of State, was held during the Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair and Exhibition, Bharatpur. The progress made since the last conference was reviewed. The President impressed on the people that marketing was as necessary as crop production and above all, in order to secure to the *zimindars* the best results of their labour, co-operation was far more necessary than either of these. Propaganda in rural areas has been carried out by means of lectures, aided with magic lantern slides. A pamphlet on the advantages of growing more oil seeds, with a view

to take full advantage of the concessions granted by the Ottawa Pact, was printed and distributed free to every village in the State.

46. **Income and Expenditure.** (a) *Income*.—The actual income during the year under report has been Rs. 4,846/- as against Rs. 4,900/- budgetted and Rs. 5,567/- of the preceding year. The decrease is mainly due to the failure of the mango and Jaman crops.

(b) *Expenditure*.—The actual expenditure has been Rs. 32,413/- as against Rs. 33,130/- budgetted and Rs. 29,756/- in the preceding year. The increase has been due to improvements such as the extension of the mango plantation at Bhusawar which will bring income in the future, and also to the larger staff employed following the better organization of the department.

SHRI GIRRAJ DAIRY FARM AND GAUSHALA.

47. The State Dairy Farm has been merged in the Gaushala and the combined institution is now known as Shri Girraj Dairy Farm and Gaushala. This amalgamation was considered necessary for the better and economical working of the institution. The head quarters continue to be at Bharatpur, but the breeding and the dry herds are kept at Chak Jurehra in Kumbher Tehsil.

There has been a better demand for dairy products in the market than in the preceding year. The difficulty of cheapness of the local products still exists, but the recognition of the superiority of the articles produced in the Dairy Farm is coming to stay. Greater success has been attained in the breeding side, where the cross bred calves are now doing very well and in another year's time, will be available for sale to the *zimidars*. Two Haryana bulls were given free of cost last year, for breeding purposes to *zimidars* of the Pahari *tehsil*, while one has been given in the year under report to the Bharatpur *tehsil*. The organization of the department is, however, still in progress. It is hoped to shift the dairying section to remodelled Noble School Buildings and it is also hoped that a larger stock of pure bred bulls and cows will be purchased in the near future. Still better results may therefore be expected in time to come.

COURTS OF WARDS.

48. The number of courts of wards under management continued to be 7 in the year under report. The most important of these is that of the sons of Sayed Alley Hassan, Vakil deceased. Steps so far taken have consisted in settling the litigation which was handed over to the management. The other courts of wards are of minor importance and do not require any special mention. Work in all of these has been carried on satisfactorily and in accordance with the prescribed rules.

CATTLE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

49. **Cattle Fairs** 8 cattle fairs were held during the year under report. Income and expenditure in connection with them is compared below with the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

Name of fairs.	Income.		Expenditure.	
	During 1932-33	During 1933-34	During 1932-33	During 1933-34
1. Bharatpur ...	5,029- 6-9	6,619	4,670-12-7	5,055
2. Deeg ...	1,237-12-0	1,814	227-13-6	330
3. Kaman ...	322- 3-0	508	200- 0-0	200
4. Jhil-ka-bara. ...	166-13-0	206		
5. Nagar ...	188- 4-0	250		
6. Weir ...	36- 7-0	165		
7. Nadbai ...	469- 5-0	546		
8. Rupbas ...	198- 8-0	154	50- 4-6	62
Miscellaneous ...	67- 0-0	85		
Total ...	7,715-10-9	10,347	5,148-14-7	5,647

The number of fairs was increased from 3 to 8 some three years ago, as a recognition of the principle that facilities for marketing of cattle were as important as those for marketing of agricultural produce. The increase in income shows that the desired object is being attained. The zimindars have greater opportunities for disposing of their cattle at places near their homes than they had before the increase in the number of fairs. This means greater income to them as well. The slight increase in the expenditure is due to the better organization of the fairs, principally at Bharatpur.

50. **Exhibitions.** The industrial and fine arts exhibition was held as last year in conjunction with the Shri Jaswant Cattle Fair at Bharatpur.

Besides the above, in order to make the manufacturers of the State known to the outside world, exhibits of industries and arts were sent by the State at its own expense to the British Industries Fair, London and the Indian Empire Exhibition, Lahore. In the latter, the following prizes were awarded to the articles sent in from the State.

<i>Name of articles</i>	<i>Award given.</i>
1. Sandal-wood fans.	Silver medal.
2. Silk manufactured by Radha Krishna Stores.	Certificate of merit.
3. Ivory painting.	Certificate of merit.

A "Cottage Industries" survey has also been completed in the year under report with the object of bringing rural area manufacturers in touch with consumers.

Chapter III. Judicial.

51. **Judicial.** Mr. Kunwar Bahadur B. A. LL. B., continued to be the District and Sessions Judge throughout the year.

The posts of Nazim Bharatpur, Dig and Bayana continued to be held by Thakur Ratnakar Shastri B. A. LL. B., Captain Kunwar Govind Singh and Mr. Sham Lal M. A. LL. B., respectively throughout

the year. Sardar Balbir Singh continued to be the Special Magistrate, 1st class, throughout the year.

In connection with the withdrawal of Civil powers from the Tehsildars with effect from 1st November 1934, Pandit Brij Bhushan Lal and Syed Hyder Ali B. Sc., LL. B., were appointed as Munsiffs of the Southern and Northern Circles with their head quarters at Bharatpur and Dig respectively and remained under training upto 31st October 1934.

With a view to increasing the facilities of the public of the town of Uchhain, the Naib Tehsildar Rupbas was invested with second class powers and empowered to try civil cases upto the value of Rs. 50 when on tour in the town of Uchhain.

Criminal Original: The total number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Judicial Courts of the State during the year under report was 2,951 against 3,597 in the previous year showing a decrease of 556 cases which is a satisfactory feature.

Of the 2,951 cases, 855 were challaned by the Police and 2,096 were instituted on complaints.

The number of persons tried was 8,910 as against 9,787 during the previous year. Out of these 1,412 persons were convicted, 3,891 acquitted, 1,924 discharged, 110 committed to sessions and 356 died or were not tried. The number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year under report was 1,217 as against 1,045 last year.

The number of acquittals and discharges during the year under report was 5,815.

Criminal Appeals: The total number of appeals filed during the year in the various courts was 718. Sentences were confirmed in 247, modified in 40, reversed or quashed in 175, further enquiry ordered in 57 and 22 cases were referred to the higher court. The number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 57 as against 32 last year.

Applications for revision in criminal cases. 200 applications for revision were presented to the courts of the Sessions Judge and the Nazims.

In 105 the judgments of the lower courts were upheld, in 14 the orders of the lower Courts were reversed, proceedings quashed in 5, in 1 they were modified, and in 20 further enquiry was ordered, while 22 were referred to the Court of the Judicial Member for orders leaving 24 cases pending at the end of the year. 9 applications were summarily rejected.

To the 22 cases may be added 182 applications or cases for revision which were presented to the Judicial Member direct or otherwise came to his notice, making a total of 204 as against 220 in the previous year. Out of the 204 applications, 100 were summarily rejected in 25 the judgments of the lower courts were upheld, in 38 reversed 9 were modified and further enquiry was ordered in 16 cases,

proceedings were quashed in 2 cases, leaving 4 cases pending at the end of the year.

Civil Original. 2,991 cases were instituted during the year under report against 2,809 in the previous year. The number of cases pending at the close of the last year was 205 as against 202 last year. Thus there were altogether 3,196 cases for disposal during the year of which 3,097 were disposed of leaving a balance of 99 pending at the close of the year against 205 last year. Out of the cases 3,097 disposed of 542 were decided *ex parte*, 1,210 admitted or compromised, 446 struck off the file and 899 otherwise disposed of.

The total amount of property involved was Rs. 3,42,988 as against Rs. 3,02,421 last year giving an average of Rs. 114-10-9 per case as against Rs. 107-10-7 last year. The number of cases above Rs. 5,000 was 1, between Rs. 5,000 and 1,000/- 18, as against 31 last year, below Rs. 1,000 and above Rs. 500/- 32 as against 70 last year, above Rs. 100 736 against 635 last year and below Rs. 100/- 2,204 against 2,072 last year. Thus the majority of the cases were those in which the value of the subject matter was below Rs. 100.

Civil Appeals. 379 appeals were preferred during the year as against 421 last year and 101 were pending from last year making a total of 480 appeals or applications for disposal including those presented to the Court of the Judicial Member as against 502 last year. Of these 409 were disposed of and 71 as against 101 last year remained pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees. The value of applications for the execution of decrees presented during the year under report was Rs. 3,23,232 as against Rs. 3,10,876 last year. 296 cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 2,397 were instituted during the year making a total of 2,693 as against 2,536 last year of which 2,586 were disposed of leaving a balance of 107 at the close of the year as against 296 last year.

Registration. The number of documents presented for registration was 750 against 741 last year. The value of property dealt with was Rs. 2,55,644 against Rs. 2,48,781 last year. Out of the documents presented 707 were registered while in 41 registration was refused leaving 2 cases pending at the close of the year.

Cattle Pounds. There were in all 48 cattle pounds in the State. Out of them Dahnagaon and Bagren have been abolished while new pounds were opened at Khedli, Gadasia and Samri. Out of the 48 cattle pounds, one is managed by the Baghat Department and 47 are under the direct supervision of the Tehsil. Of these 47 cattle pounds, one is under the Education Department, 5 under Customs and 3 under Police, while the remaining 38 are under a clerk attached to each of them. The total income of these pounds during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,053-11 as against Rs. 6,310-8 showing an increase of Rs. 743-3, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,072-10 as against Rs. 5,918-5 last year showing an increase of Rs. 1,154-5. The post of the Cattle pound Inspector was retrenched during the year.

The Religious Endowment Act, the Musalman Waqf Act and the Bharatpur State Forest Act were introduced during the year under report.

Chapter IV.—Finance.

52. The Finance Department continued in charge of Mr. N. D. Chokra, the present Financial Secretary, throughout the year.

The work of Annual Inspections was carried on regularly. Almost all the departments in the State were inspected during the year under report and some cases of irregularities, non-registration of State demands and non-recovery of State dues were brought to light and reported to the Administrative authorities concerned. The departmental accounts continue to show considerable improvement. A case of a petty embezzlement of Rs. 31 was detected in the Municipal Board Kumber.

The system of pre-audit is working very well and, as a result, sums aggregating Rs. 4,413 were disallowed from the bills preferred for payment during the year by the various departments of the State. Demands worth Rs. 625 were established as a result of the audit of the compiled yearly accounts of the departments.

Rules regarding appointments, leave, T. A., Pension and Khanpan, which were scattered in the form of various circulars and orders, were embodied in the form of a Bharatpur State Civil Service Regulations, which after being passed by the Council of State, has been published, and is now in use. The Khanpan Rules received the approval of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and were introduced.

The Financial working of the year will be seen from appendix IV, and may be summarised as under:—

TOTAL INCOME:—

(1) NORMAL	Rs. 36,71,086	
(2) Deduct Revenue assigned for service of Loan	5,37,686	
(3) NET		31,33,400
ABNORMAL		
(a) Departmental	Rs. 33,424	
(b) Loan from Bhavnagar Darbar for re-payment of G.I. Loan	46,00,000	46,33,424
Total Normal and Abnormal Income		Rs. 77,66,824

TOTAL ACTUAL EXPENDITURE:—

(1) NORMAL	Rs. 25,75,383	
(2) ABNORMAL:—		
(a) Departmental	Rs. 78,210	
(b) Marriage of Shrimati Bibijee Sahiba Junior	Rs. 2,87,397	
Deduct charged to Deodhiat	72,500	
		2,14,897

(c) Raoji Sahib Raghunath Singh's third daughter's marriage	20,000
(d) Re-payment of old loans and liabilities	13,043
(e) Re-payment of Jaipur Darbar Loan	1,50,000
(f) Re-payment of G. I. Loan	46,01,197
	<hr/> Rs. 50,77,347
	<hr/> Rs. 76,52,730
SURPLUS	<hr/> Rs. 1,14,094

It will appear that the net normal income of the State (excluding assigned revenues) for the year under report amounted to Rs. 31,33,400 against Rs. 24,76,239 in the previous year, thus showing an improvement of Rs. 6,57,161. The normal revenue demand during the year under report was thus almost fully realized. This was due to the timely rains.

The normal expenditure of the State during the year under report was Rs. 25,75,383 as compared with Rs. 23,10,809 in the previous year. This increase of Rs. 2,64,574 in expenditure was due generally to the raising of the standard of efficiency in the State Departments and particularly to improvements of roads and other public works. As the details above will show, a big item under abnormal expenditure was the one relating to marriage in the Ruling Family.

The total income under assigned revenues amounted to Rs. 5,37,686 against Rs. 5,48,087 in the previous year, thus showing a fall of Rs. 10,401. This was chiefly due to concessions made to agriculturists in reducing the export duty on raw produce in both the crops.

The Government of India Loan was repaid in full during the year under report by borrowing an equivalent amount from Bhavnagar Darbar at a reduced rate of interest of 5 p. c. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 provided in the ensuing year for advance repayment of the loan to Bhavnagar Darbar has already been paid. The instalment of Rs. 1,50,000 payable by two half-yearly instalments of Rs. 75,000 each was regularly paid to the Jaipur Darbar against that loan.

The payment of Liabilities including old loans has nearly come to a close. A total sum of Rs. 13,043 was paid during the year under report bringing the total sum under this head to Rs. 56,17,806. A sum of Rs. 33,000 has been provided for the remaining payments in the ensuing year. This includes Rs. 25,000 for payment of certain deferred liabilities, due to Ganga Mandir, Masjid and Patwarikhana funds. The policy is to repay these liabilities as funds permit.

The work of Weeding of the Accounts Records taken up two years ago is still in progress and has removed congestion in the record room. The weeding of the Tehsil Sub-treasuries records will shortly be taken up.

Chapter V. Army.

JASWANT HOUSEHOLD INFANTRY, AND THE JASWANT TRAINING COMPANY.

53. There has been no change in the organisation, and class composition of the Jaswant Household Infantry and of the Jaswant Training Company.

Training. The training of the Battalion was carried out as last year and good results in the annual Musketry Firing etc. were obtained. Training Cadre Courses were also held, and generally the efficiency of the units was maintained.

Circle Athletic Meeting held by the Indian States Forces during 1933-1934:—

The Battalion took part in the Rajputana States Forces, Military Tournament held at Jaipur, from 1st March to 13th March 1934, and won the following trophies:—

- i. Best Unit Dismounted Events Trophy.
- ii. Athletic Challenge Shield.
- iii. Tug of War Catch Weight Cup.
- iv. Tug of War Light Weight Cup.
- v. Basket Ball Cup

Thereby distinguishing itself by earning the Trophy for the Best Dismounted Unit in Rajputana. This distinction was formally commended by the Council of State.

The Total Expenditure during the year under review is shown as an annexure to this Report.

Inspections. During the year the unit was inspected by the Technical Adviser for signalling and by the C. C. M. A.

Funds. Rules for the administration of Regimental funds are being drafted.

Animals. Two horses were purchased for the use of the Battalion.

Buildings. Buildings are in good condition.

Gardens. A large number of new trees were planted in the rainy season, and the gardens at the Moti Jheel Kothi and in the Kanjoli lines were kept in good condition.

BHARATPUR BODY GUARD.

54. *Personnel.* Lt. Hukam Singh held charge of the unit during the year.

Strength. The strength of this unit on 31st October 1933 was as follows:—

1. Commissioned Officer	...	1
2. Non-Commissioned Officers	...	4
3. Sawars	...	22

4. Clerk.	...	1
5. Trumpeter	...	1
6. Followers	...	18
Total		52

One extra sweeper was engaged during the year so the total on 31st October 1934 stood at 53. Two Sawars were pensioned and two recruits replaced them.

Animals. On 1st November 1933 the number of animals was 36 i. e. horses 31, bullocks 2, and camels 3 but the following alternations took place during the year.

4 Horses were purchased from Julions Gove and Co. Bombay.

1 Mare was purchased from Bylandshahar.

2 Camels were purchased from Nagore fair.

2 Bullocks were purchased from Jaswant Show.

3 Horses were transferred to Janglat Department.

2 Horses were transferred to Gadhi Khana Department.

1 Mare was given in dowry for Shrimati Bibi ji Sahiba (Junior).

2 Horses were auctioned.

1 Mare died in the Chief Veterinary Hospital.

1 Camel died in the Chief Veterinary Hospital.

2 Bullocks were auctioned in the Jaswant Show, hence the number on 31st October 1934 was as follows:—

Horses	....	27
Bullocks	...	2
Camels	....	4
Total		33

Arms. One rifle '22' R. F. was purchased from the Arsenal Ferozpur.

Buildings. Buildings remained in good condition.

Inspection. The unit was inspected several times by the Military Adviser and the Assistant Military Adviser during the year under report.

Expenditure. The total expenditure incurred on this unit during the year under report was Rs 22,262.

Training. Musketry courses were carried out in J. H. I. lines, while mounted and dis-mounted parades took place on the parade ground of the unit. A temporary appointment of an instructor obtained from the Central India Horse has been created.

Ponies of His Highness. The two ponies of His Highness have been transferred to the charge of the Chief Veterinary Officer and two new horses have been purchased from Julions Gove and Co., Bombay. The latter are being trained in the unit.

NABALIGHS.

55. The Nabalighs remained under the charge of this unit, throughout the year.

Strength. The strength of Nabalighs on 1st November 1933 was 14 but 2 more Nabalighs were enlisted and the strength on the 31st October 1934 was sixteen.

Expenditure. The expenditure incurred on the Nabalighs during the year was Rs 1,197.

Chapter VI. Education.

56. **Personnel.** Mr. Jugul Bihari, M. A., continued to hold charge of the Department as Director of Public Instruction, throughout the year under report.

57. **General.** The period under review witnessed many improvements. Several primary schools were started in the backward areas of the *Mewat* and one school was opened at Bharatpur for the education of the children of depressed classes. A Girls' School was started in Nadbai. The boys primary school at Sikri, was raised to the Vernacular Middle standard and the Girls' School at Bharatpur to the Girls' Upper Middle standard, and an Agricultural class under a Graduate in Agriculture was attached to the former school. Five Scouts Associations received Charters and 4 teachers were sent out to receive Scouts Training at Delhi. Several new games were introduced in the State Schools, particularly at the Sadar High School; and two boys were sent to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Agra, for training in Gymnastics and horse exercises. Athletic competition for Middle Schools were introduced in the Northern and Southern Circles of the State. The High School Debating Society and the School Extension Lectures developed into very useful and interesting institutions.

Number of Scholars and Schools. The number of State schools rose from 130 to 137 during the year and the number of scholars from 7,281 to 7,380. The increase in the number of institutions was largely due to the fact that some new schools were opened in the backward area of *Mewat* and for depressed classes.

The number of private schools rose from 75 to 82 and that of scholars in them from 1,688 to 1,895.

The percentage of male scholars to male population of the school-going age was 18.10 against 17.52 of the last year, while that of the female scholars was 3.23 against 3.10 of the last year. The percentage of scholars as compared with the number of towns and villages was 16.38 against 15.81 of the preceding year.

Income & Expenditure. The income derived from school fees was Rs. 7,620/- against Rs. 7,250/- of the last year.

The total Expenditure debitable to the Education budget during the year under review rose from Rs. 86,979/- to 89,215/-.

English Education. There is one High School at Bharatpur which teaches up to the High School standard of the High School and Intermediate Board of Ajmere, and English is taught in all the Vernacular Middle Schools as a second language. The number on the rolls in the High School was 528 against 531 of the preceding year. The Examination results of the Sadar High School were as follows :—

Sambat 1989		Year under report.
No. sent 58	...	79
No. passed 27	...	36

Percentage of
Passes. 46.55

... 45.57

The result was not satisfactory and one of the reasons for this was that as many as ten teachers were allowed to sit for University Examination who paid greater attention to their own studies than to the interests of scholars. Effective steps have since been taken to stop such things in future.

Sanskrit Education. One Sanskrit School is maintained to prepare pupils up to the Acharya and Shastri Examinations. The number of scholars in this institution was 32 against 31 of the last year. The Examination results were as below :—

	Sambat 1989		Year under report.	
	No. Sent.	No. passed.	No. sent.	No. Passed.
Madhina	2	1	2	1
Prithina	...	...	2	1
Ayurvedic	6	5	5	4

Training School. There is a Training School which prepares Vernacular Teachers for the P. T. C. Examination. During the year under report seven teacher candidates were sent for the P. T. C. Examination and all were declared successful.

58. *Vernacular Education.* There are 13 Vernacular Middle Schools located at Bharatpur, Dig, Bhnsawar, Bayana, Nagar, Nadbai, Uchain, Rupbas, Knuher, Kaman, Weir, Pahari and Sikri, and 2,916 pupils were on the rolls, of these institutions against 2,833 of the last year. In the Vernacular Final Examination of 1934, 234 candidates appeared and 167 passed, securing a pass percentage of 72, against 83 of the last year.

Primary Education. The number of primary schools for boys rose from 106 of the preceding year to 111 and the number of pupils from 3,247 to 3,293.

Female Education. Ten Girls' schools are maintained by the State and are located at Nadbai, Bharatpur, Dig, Knuher, Kaman, Rupbas, Weir, Bayana, Bhnsawar and Nagar. These institutions prepare candidates for the Lower Middle Examination of the U.P. Board. English is taught at the Bharatpur school which has recently been raised to the Girls' Upper Middle standard.

The number of female scholars during the year under review was 611 against 589 of the last year. Nine girls sat for the Lower Middle Examination and seven were declared successful.

Number of Teachers. The number of teachers employed in the State schools is 296. Their distribution in the various schools is as below:—

High School	....	29
Vernacular Schools	....	126
Primary Schools	....	117
Girls' Schools	....	15

Sanskrit School	....	3
Training School	....	6
Total	....	<u>296</u>

Local Results. The Department examined 5,449 boys and 429 girls of whom 4,861 and 405 were declared successful.

Buildings. No new school was constructed during the year under report. The proposed extension of the High School could not be taken in hand for want of funds.

Hostels. Boarding Houses are attached to Bharatpur, Dig, Kumher, Nagar, Nadbai, Pahari, Uchain. Weir, Bayana, Bhusawar, Kaman, and Sikri schools in which 267 scholars reside. The number of inmates in the previous year was 258.

Scholarships. The State spent nearly Rs. 10,287 in awarding scholarships to deserving candidates in schools. This amount includes Rs. 6,921 given as scholarships to the State scholars in the Mayo College, Ajmer and Rs. 100 p.m. awarded to the boys of Kothribunds and other relations of the Ruling family.

Expenditure. The total sum provided in the budget amounted to Rs. 91,342 of which Rs. 89,215 were actually spent as detailed below:—

(i) Secondary Schools other than the Vernacular	
Middle Schools.	27,300
(ii) Vernacular Middle Schools.	17,150
(iii) Primary Schools.	21,438
(iv) Mayo College, Ajmer.	6,921
(v) Scholarships tenable in the State.	3,366
(vi) Contingent and Miscellaneous for all the	
schools.	7,250
(vii) Inspections and Travelling for all.	4,500
(viii) Training School.	300
(ix) Boarding Houses.	990

59. *Physical Training.* There are Drill and Gymnastic Instructors at the High School and Vernacular Middle Schools at Bharatpur and Dig. Drill is compulsory in all schools, and Football, Hockey, Volley Ball and Cricket are the games generally played.

Inspections. The Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of schools paid 533 visits to the schools against 548 of the preceding year.

Scout Movement. The number of Scouts rose from 739 to 827 in the year. The Scout movement is gradually gaining ground and five Scouts Associations received Charters during the year under report.

Prize giving. The Prize-giving ceremony was held under the Chairmanship of the President, Council of State. The function was a great success.

Religious Instructions. Religious instructions and lectures on general morality are given and prayers are offered every working day in State schools.

Percentage of		
Passes.	46.55	... 45.57

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Religious Instructions. Religious instructions and lectures on general morality are given and prayers are offered every working day in State schools.

Chapter VII—Medical.

60. **Personnel.** The Medical Department of the State remained under the charge of Captain M. N. Sardana, A. I. R. O., M. B., B. S., (Lahore), L. R. C. P. (London), M. R. C. S. (England), D. T. M. (Liverpool), D. O. M. S. (England), F. R. F. P. S. (Glasgow). throughout the year.

Subordinate Establishment The Women's Hospital continued under the charge of Dr. Miss Srirangamma.

Dr. Kashi Pershad M. B., B. S., continued to hold charge of the Victoria Hospital as Resident Medical Officer and Captain T. Pandurang Rao M. B., B. S., remained incharge of the Dig Hospital.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mohamud Yasin Khan having been retired, the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon for Bayana has been sanctioned.

There was only one Government Sub Assistant Surgeon in State employ, the rest i. e. two Assistant Surgeons and 18 Sub-Assistant Surgeons against 2 Assistant Surgeons and 16 Sub-Assistant Surgeons last year were employees of the State.

Number of Dispensaries. The total number of Hospitals and Dispensaries at the end of the year under report was 19 against 17 last year. Uchain, which was an itinerating dispensary during the last year, has been converted into a fixed Dispensary and placed under the charge of a Compounder as Hospital Assistant. A small out-door Dispensary has been opened at Baretta and placed under the charge of a Compounder.

The charge of Kumher and Sikri Dispensaries has been transferred from Compounders to Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

One travelling Dispensary was started during the last year and placed under a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in addition to the Vaccination work. Vaccination work has now been separated and another Travelling Dispensary has been started; thus there are two Travelling Dispensaries one for the Northern circle with its head quarter at Dig, and the other for the Southern Circle with its head quarter at Bharatpur, both under the charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. This work of distributing Medical relief amongst villagers is still in an experimental stage showing satisfactory signs, but it is too early to express an opinion as to its success or otherwise.

Vaccination. During the Vaccination season, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of one of the travelling dispensaries continued to supervise vaccination work. Vaccinators were on the whole found to be working unsystematically and unconscientiously. The whole system needed a thorough overhaul; this has since been taken in hand. Rules providing for compulsory vaccination are under consideration. Chandhri Ram Singh was sent to the Vaccine Institute, Patwadangar for training and has since been appointed as Assistant Superintendent from 1st October 1934.

The total number of Vaccinations reported to have been performed during the year was 10,574 against 14,461 last year, the average number of Vaccinations performed by each Vaccinator being 882 against 1,315 last year.

Child Welfare Centre. Mrs. Chhoti Bai Bahulker, Lady Health Visitor took charge of the Child Welfare Centre from Mrs. Shimbhunath on the afternoon of 2nd February 1934. Since then, the work of the Centre is being carried on by her. Mrs. Shimbhunath, a qualified Midwife, has also been permanently attached to the Child Welfare Centre. Altogether 6,229 children were inspected by the Health Visitor at their residence and 675 were treated at the Centre against 2,615 and 367 respectively last year. In addition to this, 30 labour cases were conducted by the Health Visitor and 18 supervised by her, against 27 and 20 respectively last year.

She also inspected 1,571 cases of delivery by the City dais as against 1,557 last year. 16,564 children attended the Centre during the year under report. Indigenous dais continued to be trained at the Centre by the Health Visitor.

A donation of Rs. 400 was received for the Centre as during the last year from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Rajputana Provincial Branch, Ajmer. The total expenditure of the Institution amounted to Rs. 1,080-1-6 against Rs. 2,031-1 last year, the balance being met from the Medical budget of the State. As the Bharatpur Municipal Board could not manage to continue its contribution of Rs. 540 for the Centre, the Centre was taken over by the State Medical Department.

Vital Statistics. The total number of births and deaths for the whole year reported was 10,306 and 7,870 against 12,293 and 6,689 for the last year, showing a decrease of 1,987 births and an increase of 1,181 deaths.

Epidemics Diseases. Malaria. During the year under report 46,240 cases of Malaria were treated in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries against 37,421 last year. Of these 12,426 and 1,506 cases attended the Victoria Hospital and Women's Hospital at Bharatpur respectively against 11,502 and 1,273 last year.

Cholera. No genuine case of Cholera occurred in the State during the year under report inspite of the proximity of the disease in neighbouring districts of the United Provinces.

Measures against the spread of disease in the State were taken from time to time and were evidently successful.

Plague. Only one case and that fatal was reported from Dig on the 4th May 1934. On reports of the disease in the United Provinces, measures were taken to check its spread into the State and proved successful.

Smallpox. 113 cases were reported from 4 towns and one village, of which 29 proved fatal. The first case occurred on 25th January 1934 and the last on the 1st August 1934.

Cerebrospinal Fever. There were 11 cases reported during the year, one from Kaiman, 2 from the State Jail, and 8 in the Victoria Hospital, Bharatpur. Out of these eleven cases, four cases proved fatal, including one fatal out of eight treated in the Victoria Hospital,—the death percentage for the whole State being 36.36 and for Victoria Hospital being 12.50 only.

Attendance of patients. The total number of in-patients and out-patients treated in all the Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year under report, were 49,709 and 6,63,545 respectively against 40,715 in-patients and 6,28,752 out-patients last year. This shows an increase of 8,994 in-patients and 34,793 out-patients.

The total number of Surgical Operations performed during the year under report was 7,470 against 7,154 last year, thus showing an increase of 316 operations.

Victoria Hospital. This Hospital is an upto-date and well-equipped Head quarter Hospital. Its popularity among all classes of the public, due to the efficient treatment of patients by modern methods was maintained. The total number of all old and new out-patients and in-patients treated in the Hospital was 1,61,596 and 33,286 respectively. Additional accommodation in the form of 12 beds ward has been provided by shifting the Chief Medical Officer's office to the lower storey of the house, formerly occupied by him. The rush of in-patients during the Malaria season necessitated throwing open the special rooms to general patients, and the pitching of tents.

The result of the treatment of new in-patients was 1,192 cured, 407 relieved, 332 discharged otherwise, and 77 died. The death percentage was 2.52 against 2.89 last year.

The ward rent realised during the year under report amounted to Rs 465-10 against the budgetted income of Rs 300 and against Rs 215 realised last year.

Surgical operations. The Main Operation Theatre has been remodelled and a Sterilization Room, which was an urgent necessity, has been added. The number of Operations performed during the year under report was 1,588 against 1,886 last year.

X-ray Section. The total number of plates taken during the year was 215 against 84 last year and the fees realised amounted to Rs 643-8 against the budgetted income of Rs 300 and against Rs 390 realised last year.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bhagwan Sabai has been trained at Bombay in the X-ray technique and has been placed in charge of the Section.

Pathological Laboratory. The number of specimens examined during the year was 1,490 against 1,109 last year, showing an increase

of 381 specimens. This shows that the steady rise in utility of the Laboratory noticed last year has been maintained and even increased.

Antirabic Centre. This Centre was inaugurated in the Victoria Hospital towards the end of last year and continued its function with increasing utility. The number of patients treated during the year was 83 against 30 last year.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jainti Swarup was sent for training to Kasauli during the year under report, to be used in case of Dr. Kashi Pershad's absence, who holds charge of the Centre.

Special Features. 1. The long-felt necessity of having a Nursing Staff in the Victoria Hospital has been partly solved by appointing one Senior and two Junior Nurses.

2. A Store Keeper was sanctioned as an additional hand for the Victoria Hospital. Efforts have been made to systematise the store-keeping and stocking of articles.

3. Compounders' Rules for service have been revised and their scales of pay increased to ensure better efficiency.

4. Grades of increments have been fixed for Sub-Assistant Surgeons, promotions to be given by examinations.

5. In February 1934, the North India Blind Relief Society organised a Treatment Mela at Goverdhan. The Society invited Captain M. N. Sardana, Chief Medical Officer to operate on Cataract cases amongst other Ophthalmologists. The Chief Medical Officer accepted this invitation with the approval of the Bharatpur Durbar, who also sanctioned the use of the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a Compounder and State instruments and other materials for the Society.

6. At the request of the Bayana public, a midwife has been appointed in Bayana Hospital, who attends labour cases in the town and instructs the indigenous dais. She draws her pay from the Town Board.

Expenditure. The total expenditure incurred by the State during the year under report amounted to Rs 73,312-9 against the budgeted expenditure of Rs 79,777 and against last year's expenditure of Rs. 66,331-12-1.

AUSHADHALAYA.

61. The Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya remained in charge of Bhatt Shyam Lal, Raj Vaidya. The number of patients treated during the year under report was 1,58,430 against 1,41,896 during the previous year, giving an average of 434.05 against 388.67 last year. The expenditure on this institution was Rs. 4,459 against 4,514 last year.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

62. *Personnel.* Pandit Brij Dayal, B. A., continued to hold charge of the post of Superintendent, together with the Press and the Stationery Departments. Babu Kali Pado Ghosh continued to work as

Jailor till the 31st December 1933, when he was retired on pension. He was replaced by Jamadar Kunwar Hinmat Singh, trained at the Agra Central Prison, from the 1st January 1934. The Chief Medical Officer held visiting charge.

The Cooking Range system introduced during the previous year continued to work satisfactorily and was beneficial for the health of prisoners.

Jail garden.—New lemon and other fruit trees were planted. Most of the vegetable fields were remodelled; the small park in front of the Jail was improved and a fresh plot added to it. The total expenditure was Rs. 443.

Uniforms.—Better uniforms were provided for the extramural and intramural guards and Reserve guard Warders, of the type of those prevalent in British India Jails.

Buildings.—The buildings were in a satisfactory condition. Necessary repairs were carried out. The lockets of a "A" prisoners were numbered and name boards were fixed.

Guard. A whole-time guard was appointed at the Jail gate and the number of the intramural guards was increased.

Alarm Parade. Alarm Rules were framed and 5 Practice parades were carried out.

Arms. The question of the replacement of the present arms is under the consideration of the Council.

Receipt and Expenditure. The total expenditure was Rs. 23,596 including the price of medicines supplied by the Medical Department, against Rs. 20,559 during the previous year, while the total receipts were 394 against 546 during the previous year. The receipts include sale proceeds of the current year as well as recoveries of outstandings.

Factory. The factory was run on a small scale owing to the small number of convicts. It turns out Carpets, Cloth, Daris, Baskets, Towels, Dusters, Mcondhas, Dushties etc. A certificate of special merit was granted to the Factory for exhibits at the Sri Jaswant Show and Fair. The printing at the Press is also performed by the convicts. The total receipts were 187 against 380 during the last year.

Number of prisoners. The number of prisoners on the 1st November 1933 including 13 females, was 218. The number of admissions during the year was 349 (including 5 females) against 453 (including 13 females) during the previous year. The number of prisoners discharged was 364 (including 13 females), against 425 (including 4 females) during the last year. The balance at the close of the year under report was 203 (including 5 females).

Undertrials. The number of undertrial prisoners at the commencement of the year was 29, received during the year 290, disposed of 270, leaving a balance of 49 at the close of the year.

Civil Prisoners. There was no Civil Prisoner at the commencement of the year under report. 7 were admitted during the year under

report and all of them were disposed leaving no balance at the end of the year.

Transfer. No prisoner was transferred to a British India Jail for imprisonment.

Diet of Prisoners.—The scale laid down in the United Provinces Jail Manual continued to be followed except with a few changes, suited to local conditions.

Releases on the occasion of special occasions.

(a) Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, 1st December 1933. The following releases were sanctioned by the Council of State, and the prisoners were released at the Fort Palace:—

1. On Board's recommendation.	...
2. Special and short-term convicts.	4
3. Females.	...
Total.	4

(b) His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, 3rd June 1934. The following releases were sanctioned by the Council of State and the prisoners were released at the Akhad Parade ground:—

1. On Board's recommendation	...	3
2. Special short term convicts	...	4
3. Females	...	1
Total	...	8

Execution.—Mohan, convicted under section 302 I. P. C. was executed on the 7th May 1934,

Juveniles.—The number of Juvenile offenders during the year under report was 5 against 8 during the last year.

Lunatics.—There were 5 lunatics at the opening of the year, 8 were received during the year, 2 of them died while 4 were discharged, leaving a balance of 7 at the end of the year, 3 lunatics are being maintained in British India Lunatic Asylums. viz. 1 each at Agra, Benares and Lahore.

Transportation of Prisoners. No prisoner was transported during the year under report.

Health of Prisoners.—The health of prisoners was satisfactory during the year under report. The number of deaths was 11 against 4 in the last year. The number of out-door patients was 6,470 against 2,737 during the previous year.

Escape.—There was no case of escape.

English Cemetery.—The cemetery continued to be under the supervision of the Jail Department and was in a satisfactory condition.

Miscellaneous.—Major punishments were awarded to 12 prisoners and minor to 120 against 20 and 130 during the last year. The nature of these offences was ordinary and no serious trouble was experienced.

Inspections and visits.—The following gentlemen visited the Jail during the year under report:—

1. Major C. P. Hancock, O. B. E., M. C., I. A. President, Council of State.
2. Lt.-Col. Fanjdar Sampat Singh, Home Member, Council of State.
3. Rai Bahadur Pt. Shambhu Nath Dube M. A., LL. B., Judicial Member, Council of State.
4. Lt.-Col. Kunwar Ghamanandi Singh, General Member (Member, in-charge, Jail Department).
5. W. D. Med. Cruickshank Esqr., O. B. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary in P. W. D.
6. R. C. Bhatnagar Esqr., Secretary to the President.
7. Mr. Kunwar Bahadur B. A., LL. B., District and Sessions Judge.
8. Captain M. N. Sardana, A. I. R. O., Chief Medical Officer.
9. Maharaja Suraj Singh, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, Kishengarh.

PRESS & STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

63. The Department has two sections:—

1. State Printings.
2. Central Stationery Store.

1. *State Printings.* The State Press is run by prison labour with a small staff of paid compositors, machineman, etc. and undertakes all State Printings, Judicial and Non-Judicial Stamps, Acts and Laws &c. It also undertakes the Printing of private work on cash payment.

2. *Machines.* The running by power of the new, as well as of the old, Crown machines has considerably increased the output of work from the Press.

Sundry Printing; English circulars, and forms, &c. are printed in the Council office on a Gestetner Rotary-Duplicator machine.

3. *Stationery.* The attention paid by Heads of Departments to checking wastage of Stationery has resulted in appreciable economy.

4. *Stock.* The stocks of Stationery are purchased on the Tender system annually. The Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd., who supply all State requirements of India made paper, supply "Water-marked" paper without extra charge.

Standardization of Forms. The forms in most of the important departments of the State have been standardized.

Stationery Manual. A Stationery Manual is being printed and will be issued shortly.

Raj Patra. This continued to be printed fortnightly at the State Press on the 1st and 15th of each month.

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Receipts & Expenditure. Income and Expenditure has during the past year, been as follows:—
INCOME.

1. By cash	...	390-0-0
2. By Adjustments	...	25,241-0-0
Total	... Rs.	25,631-0-0
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Establishment	...	3,911-0-0
2. Purchase of Stationery	...	28,725-0-0
Total	.... Rs.	32,636-0-0

The total expenditure incurred in the purchase of stationery was Rs. 28,725 while the income derived was Rs. 25,631. The stock in hand in the Store at the end of the year more than covered the deficit balance.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

64. The Expenditure was Rs. 1,416 against the Budget allotment of Rs. 1,430. The number of visitors during the year under report was 14,313 as against 16,350 of the preceeding year.

GANGA MANDIR AND JAMA MASJID.

65. The control of these institutions is under Committees, appointed by the Darbar.

The Ganga Mandir Committee caused the flooring of the shops to be carried out and a stone-paved road of the Mandi was constructed.

The income and expenditure of the Mandir were Rs. 12,721 and 33,219 respectively, the balance being met from the Reserve fund of the Mandir. Out of this, Rs. 24,963 were spent on construction works.

The income and expenditure of the Mosque were Rs. 3,669 and 3,148 respectively.

The Council of State resolved on the 6th September 1934 that since the Jama Masjid has reached a stage of construction, sufficient for purposes of religion, the compulsory deduction from the salaries of State employees, as opposed to optional contributions to which there could be no objection, should cease, and the direct control of the State excepting in so far as the Sadabart Department Rules and any other enactment for the time being in force provide, should also cease.

Further action will be taken when a Committee is properly constituted under the provision of the local Religious Endowment Act.

Chapter VIII.—Vikalats.

66. The State maintains three Vikalats at Mount Abu, Muttra and Agra.

Captain Kr. Govind Singh continued to hold the office of Bharatpur Darbar Vakil Mount Abu besides that of Nazim Dig. The Kunj of Pushker also remained under his supervision.

Pandit Jwala Prasad continued to be the Wakil Muttra, Agra and Goverdhan and Lala Kishen Lal Naib Wakil Muttra throughout the year.

The Wakil Agra and Muttra manages the house and landed property situated in the Muttra and Agra districts where the State holds Muafi and Zamindari rights in addition to residential buildings.

The total income of the Muttra Vikalat during the year under report amounted to Rs. 18,220-14-2 as against Rs. 19,322-3-1 last year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,106-12-0 as against 15,465-5-6 including other departments.

The total income of the Agra Vikalat was Rs. 9,428-4-5 as against Rs. 10,567-13-8 last year and the total expenditure Rs. 6,187-7-11 as against Rs. 5,990-2-0.

Chapter IX.—Public Works Department.

67. **Supervision.** The Department remained under the charge of Mr. W.D. Mc.D. Cruickshank O.B.E. throughout the whole year except for a small period of three months when he was on leave, and Mr. N.D. Chokra Financial Secretary acted as P. W. D. Secretary to whom the various departmental heads were responsible for all except technical matters.

68. **Public Works Branch.** (a) *Receipts and Expenditure.*—The general income and expenditure of the Public Works Branch during the year was as follows:—

Particulars.	Original Budget.	Revised Budget.	Actuals.
1. Income.	12,525	13,625	16,796
2. Expenditure.	4,08,103	5,00,400	5,00,400

(b) *Irrigation.* Rs. 1,25,937 were spent on Irrigation works this year. Extensive repairs were carried out and the greatest part of the allotment was expended on the maintenance and minor improvement to the irrigation system.

As reported last year the Banganga river changed its course and a training bank at Barkhera had to be built at a cost of Rs. 11,434. This worked satisfactorily during the monsoon.

Ajan Bund was strengthened further by laying pitching in a length of about 7 furlongs at a cost of Rs. 10,850.

Sewar Bund was provided with an additional escape regulator on the Uchain Road. This was an extremely necessary work as in cases of severe floods the road had to be cut. A 15 span surcharged regulator was provided at a cost of Rs. 9,953.

The result of the irrigation works for 1932-33 has been dealt with in detail in the Annual Irrigation Report. In 1932-33 1,84,718 bighas were irrigated and Rs. 89,672 realised in water rates. The report of the year 1933-34 will be prepared when the figures of areas irrigated are available after the present Rabi.

The monsoon of 1934 was good, but slackened towards the end of the season. The average rainfall from 15th June to 15th October amounted to 23 inches. The floods from the River Ghambhir were excellent, while the Banganga River floods were very poor.

Bunds and canals are generally in good condition, but there is still much to be done in restoration and extension. The extension of Khurrampur Canal will be undertaken in 1934-35.

(c) *Roads.* There are 185 miles of metalled road in the State, out of which 150 miles are maintained.

Of the metalled roads 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles were remetalled during the year and all the roads maintained. The Circular road from its junction with the station road to Atal Bund gate was tarred and it has been decided to tar the remaining portion of this road this year.

124 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of fair weather road were maintained.

Apart from kaehcha, tarred and original roads, the average expenditure per mile of metalled roads including the amount expended on plantation was Rs. 705.

9 miles of the Kaman Pahari road were completed during the year and the remaining 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles will shortly be finished. The total expenditure during the year on the Kaman Pahari road was Rs. 48,790.

It is unfortunate that lack of funds limits the mileage of roads that can be tarred. After the initial expenditure has been incurred the maintenance costs drop heavily. Were all main roads to be tarred the cost of maintenance would be reduced by at least 30 per cent.

The total expenditure on roads for the year was Rs. 1,87,441 of which Rs. 1,05,780 were spent on metalled roads, including planting trees, Rs. 24,015 on tarred roads, Rs. 8,856 on Kachcha roads and Rs. 48,790 on original roads viz. Kaman Pahari road mentioned above.

Work on planting road side trees has continued. Up to date more than 26,000 trees have been planted. There are a few roads still left which will be planted in the coming year.

The roads generally are in good order.

(d) *Buildings.* Rs. 1,14,507 were spent on repairs and maintenance of buildings. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred on maintenance and improvement of existing buildings. Of the above sum Rs. 15,910 were spent on a number of minor new works urgently required.

(e) *Nazool.* The net income was Rs. 8,585 against a budget of Rs. 7,000. The expenditure on staff was Rs. 1,092 and on repairs to

buildings Rs. 985. Both the items are included in the expenditure of the Public Works Branch.

(f) *Public Improvement.* A sum of Rs. 11,409 was spent, as follows:—

A sum of Rs. 8,954 was spent on rebuilding breached walls of the fort moat and Rs. 2,455 was spent on city drains and paving bye-lanes in the town.

69. *Mechanical Branch. (a) Power House.* The general income and expenditure of the Power House was as follows:—

Particulars.	Original Budget.		Revised Budget.		Actuals.	
	Normal.	Abnormal.	Normal.	Abnormal.	Normal.	Abnormal.
Income.	36,510	...	37,750	...	42,300	...
Expenditure.	40,980	18,000	45,025	18,364	45,020	18,364

The working of the Power House was satisfactory. A new 45 K.W. Generating Set was purchased for use when loads are light; running the heavier sets for light loads is uneconomical. Continuous and uninterrupted supply was given to the B. B. & C. I Railway which yielded an income of Rs. 6,371 against Rs. 6,743 received last year.

More buildings were rewired and the process of rewiring State buildings, a work which is very necessary, is gradually but steadily being pushed forward as far as funds permit.

During the year 9 new meters were connected and 16 flat rate connections given; 2 meters and 29 flat rate connections were disconnected.

The old wooden transmission line on the Gopalgarh road was changed in the year under report.

The extension of electric motor pumps to work wells is gradually being made as funds allow.

(b) *Telephone* The general income and expenditure of the Telephone Branch was as follows:—

Particulars.	Original Budget.		Revised Budget.		Actuals.	
	Normal.	Abnormal.	Normal.	Abnormal.	Normal.	Abnormal.
1. Income.	2,338	...	2,938	...	3,519	...
2. Expenditure.	16,963	5,075	19,214	5,224	19,208	5,222

Chapter X. Police.

71. The office of the Superintendent of Police was held by Mr. H. A. Nestor, Officiating Superintendent of Police, from 1st November to 11th December 1933, and by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ikramulhaq Qureshi from 12th December 1933 to 31st October, 1934.

72. **General.** The year under report witnessed many improvements which could not have waited any longer. Special measures were taken for the suppression of dacoities and for the arrest of a large body of absconded offenders, wanted in serious crimes committed within the State since 1930. In October 1933 an Anti-dacoity Intelligence Bureau was established at Bayana under the charge of a selected Sub-Inspector and strong columns of armed police were located in areas adjoining Dholpur, Karauli and Jaipur States for patrolling the likely haunts of notorious dacoits. One special Officer of Sub-Inspector's grade was, with the consent of the Superintendent of Police, Dholpur, deputed to Dholpur to arrest absconded offenders who either resided in Dholpur State or were being harboured there. As expected, these special operations bore fruit and in Dholpur alone no less than 53 dacoits, wanted in dacoities committed within the Bharatpur State between 1930 and 1934, were arrested. Twenty-eight of these men were arrested by Sub-Inspectors Abul Hasan and Mohammad Ayub and Constable Harhet of Bharatpur State, deputed for the purpose and the rest by the Dholpur police. The assistance received from Dholpur in connection with anti-dacoity operations was particularly helpful. In addition 35 other dacoits were arrested in Bharatpur, Jaipur and other places, raising the total arrests to 88. This figure of 88, does not include 67 absconded offenders, arrested by Bharatpur police, out of those entered in absconders' registers of thanas and wanted for various offences committed within the State. In consequence, the number of dacoities committed during the year under report came down to 8, against 17 of the last year, and out of these eight too, one was committed in October 1933 and was brought on the register during the year under report and two were highway robberies committed during the day by wandering Kanjars who robbed the wayfarers of clothes and ornaments of small value.

The above mentioned 8 dacoities of the year under review were committed between October 1933 and February 1934 when dacoits were being rounded up and none during the last 8 months of the year (March to October).

The faulty and protracted method of investigation of dacoity cases generally followed by untrained Sub-Inspectors also came under scrutiny and all old dacoities, committed since 1930 which were treated as untraced and were filed, were ordered to be investigated again by a special staff under the personal supervision of the Superintendent of Police. As a result, 22 of these untraced cases were successfully worked out. Some have already ended in conviction

while others are either before the Courts or, if the accused have not yet been extradited, are still in police hands.

To increase the efficiency of the force, horse and house allowances were sanctioned for Circle and Sub-Inspectors and office allowances for the Prosecuting Inspector and the deserving employees of the clerical establishment.

The policy of sending cadets for training to the Police Training School, Moradabad, was followed with greater vigour and 4 educationally qualified young men were selected to be trained as Sub-Inspectors. The educational and physical fitness of the persons recruited for police service in all grades was consistently kept in view and it is expected that in course of time this will lead to efficiency.

Another important improvement in the Department was the re-arming of the armed Police with .410 bore muskets in place of the obsolete weapons of .476 bore. The Station Officers and the armed police Sub-Inspectors were also equipped with .38 bore revolvers.

Cognizable Crime. The total number of cases registered was 895, against 1248 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 353 cases, 25 cases were reported direct to Magistrates and ended in convictions. The total number of all cases was thus 920, of which 135 were found to be false and were expunged from the registers, as against 182 in the previous year.

Investigations & Convictions in Cognizable Crimes. Out of 895 cases reported, 754 were investigated, giving a percentage of 84.2 against 86.1 in the previous year. Of the 754 cases investigated, 403 were challaned, of which 276 ended in conviction, 57 in acquittal and 70 were pending in courts at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to cases challaned was 68.5 as against 68.6 in the previous year.

720 persons were sent up for trial of whom 395 were convicted, 134 acquitted and the cases of 191 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 54.8 as against 59.2 of the last year, showing a decrease of 4.4.

Stolen and Recovered properties. The value of property stolen was Rs. 63,519-14-0, of which property worth Rs. 12,462-2-6 was recovered. The percentage of property recovered to stolen was 19.6. The figures for the corresponding period of 1933 were as under :—

Property stolen.	Rs. 98,081- 3-9
Recovered.	Rs. 17,575-11-3
Percentage.	17.9

Murder. 8 cases of murder were registered against the same number in 1933 and were investigated. Out of these, only 5 were challaned. In the remaining three cases the culprits committed suicide and proceedings against them were dropped. Of the five cases challaned, 1 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 3 were pending in courts at the close of the year. In addition one case pending from last year was convicted this year.

Culpable Homicide. 9 cases under Section 304 I. P. C. were registered during the year, as against 7 in the previous year. 7 cases were challaned of which 4 ended in conviction and 3 were pending at the close of the year.

Grievous Hurt. 25 cases were reported, of which 7 were investigated and challaned. Of the cases challaned, 3 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and 1 was pending in court at the end of the year. 4 cases were reported direct to courts and were convicted. The last year's figures were as follows :—

Cases reported	36
Investigated	4
Challaned	4
Convicted	2
Acquitted	1
Pending	1

The case shown as pending at the close of the last year ended in conviction during the year under report.

Kidnapping. 7 cases under Sections 363 to 369 I. P. C. were reported, of which 5 were challaned. Of these 5 cases, 2 were convicted, 1 was acquitted and 2 remained pending in courts.

Dacoity. 8 cases under sections 395 to 398 I. P. C. were reported and investigated, of which 3 were challaned. These 3 cases are pending in courts. Last year 17 cases were reported, 9 challaned, 3 convicted, 3 acquitted and 3 were pending at the close of that year. The 3 cases which were pending at the close of the last year ended in conviction during the year under report. The decrease in crimes under this head may reasonably be attributed to special measures referred to in the general note above.

Robbery. 8 cases were registered under sections 392 to 394 I. P. C. and investigated. Of these, 2 were challaned, of which one ended in acquittal and one was pending in court. In addition, one case was reported direct to a Magistrate and ended in conviction. In the previous year, 13 cases were registered of which 3 were challaned and convicted.

Burglary. 342 cases under Sections 454 to 460 I. P. C. were registered, as against 336 in the previous year. Of these, 238 were investigated and 51 cases were challaned, of which 37 ended in conviction, 7 in acquittal and 7 remained pending in courts. The number of persons arrested was 75 of whom 46 were convicted, 15 acquitted and cases against 14 were pending at the close of the year. Property worth Rs. 35,654-15-3 was stolen and property worth Rs. 3,971-9-0 was recovered. The percentage of convictions was 61.3 as against 50.0 of last year.

Ordinary thefts. 130 cases were reported against 171 in the last year, a decrease of 41 cases. 119 cases were investigated, of which 68 were challaned. Of the 68 cases challaned, 49 were convicted.

9 acquitted and 10 were pending when the year closed. The percentage of convictions was 41.1 against 37.6 of last year. 108 accused were arrested of which 65 were convicted, 21 acquitted and cases against 22 remained pending. The percentage of conviction was 60.2 as against 67.4 in the last year. The value of stolen property was Rs. 7,495-4-3 and that of the property recovered Rs. 890-5-9. The percentage of recovered property was 11.8 as against 26.9 in the last year. Besides the above cases, 5 cases were reported direct to Magistrates which ended in conviction.

Cattle Theft. 141 cases were registered against 228 in the last year. All the 141 cases were investigated. 35 cases were challaned of which 19 ended in conviction, 7 in acquittal and 9 were pending in courts at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction was 13.4 as against 11.9 in the last year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 12,684-4-0 and that of property recovered Rs. 7,057-8-0. The percentage of the property recovered was 55.6 as against 49.9 in the last year. 339 cattle were stolen of which 194 were recovered.

Bad Livelihood and Vagrancy cases. 64 cases under sections 109 and 110 Cr. P. C. were registered as against 207 in the last year. All these cases were challaned, of which 55 ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal and 5 remained pending. In addition, out of the 53 cases which were pending at the close of the last year, 20 ended in conviction during the year under report.

Police Conference. A conference of Police Officers was held at Nagar (Bharatpur State) on 15-9-34 which was attended by the Superintendents of Bharatpur and Alwar and the Circle Inspectors and Station Officers of the bordering areas of Bharatpur and Alwar. Matters calling for co-operation on the border for the prevention of crimes and arrest of absconders were discussed and arrangements made for effective action.

Two informal and one formal meetings were also held at Dholpur in which the Inspector General of Police, Bharatpur, and the Superintendents of Bharatpur and Dholpur took part and arrangements were made for the arrest of absconded offenders, wanted in Bharatpur dacoities, and for the extradition of accused already under arrest in Dholpur. In these conferences special measures for the suppression of dacoities were also discussed and lines of action settled. The Dholpur Conferences were of special value.

Escape of prisoners from Police custody. There were 4 cases of escape from Police custody under Sections 224 to 226 I. P. C. all of which were challaned. Of these, 2 were convicted, 1 was acquitted, and 1 remained pending.

Finger Impression. Finger impression slips of 139 persons were sent out, of which 50 were traced and 89 remained untraced. Last year out of 126 slips, 39 were traced and 87 were untraced.

Criminal Tribes. 30 members of the Criminal tribes were convicted this year for offences under the Indian Penal Code as against 52 in the last year. These consisted of Minas 22, Kanjars 3, and Bawarias 5.

During the year, various tribes of Nuts residing in the State which had secured exemptions in the past were brought under the provisions of the Criminal tribes Act as they were found to be resorting to the abduction and kidnapping of girls and more strict supervision was enforced in case of all other Criminal Tribes, inhabiting the State. The Nuts who had received favoured treatment in the past resent the new restrictions.

Rewards. The sanctioned budget under this head was Rs. 560 of which Rs. 505 were distributed to the Police Officers and men for good work, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 55 only. Particulars of amounts distributed are as below:—

State Police Officers and men	Rs. 258
Other than members of Police Department	Rs. 42
Other Districts and States	Rs. 205
Total	Rs. 505

Summons and Warrants. During the year, 5,701 summonses were received for service, out of which 4,670 were served, and the remaining 1,031 were returned unserved. The number of warrants of arrest received was 924, of which 572 were executed and 352 were returned unexecuted.

344 warrants for the realization of fines were received, of which 108 warrants were executed and the remaining 236 were returned unexecuted.

Military Deserters. There were 4 military deserters on the register, of whom one joined his regiment and one was arrested by the State Police leaving 2 still on the register.

Police Training. 22 recruits passed the examination in catechism, and drill. 2 constables were sent for training to the J.H.I. and passed examination in drill. Two Head Constables who were sent to be trained as Sub-Inspectors to the Police Training School, Moradabad, last year, returned after having passed the prescribed examinations. Four candidates were recruited as Head Constables to be sent in January next to the Police Training School, Moradabad, to be trained as Sub-Inspectors. The gradual introduction of trained officers will in course of time lead to efficiency and improvement in the tone of the Police Force.

Police Force. The following additions to the sanctioned strength of the force were made during the year:—

1. One temporary Circle Inspector and 2 temporary Sub-Inspectors. The last two posts were created to absorb the two Head Constables recently returned from Police Training School, Moradabad.

2. One permanent post of Sub-Inspector to serve as Reserve Officer.

3. One Head Constable and 3 Constables for the new Outpost established at Jhil-ka-Bara; P. S. Bayana.

4. 3 temporary posts of camel sowars.

5. Four temporary posts of Head Constables for candidates selected for training at the Police Training School, Moradabad.

The post of the Reserve Inspector was abolished and a post of Assistant Superintendent of Police was created to which Mr. H. A. Nestor was appointed. One extra post of Sub-Inspector created temporarily for the Sub-Inspector on Special dacoity work was abolished. The total strength of the Police Force at the end of the year under report was as detailed below:—

	Inspec- tors.	Sub-Ins- pectors.	Head Cons- tables.	Lance Head Constables.	Cons- tables.
Civil Police.	5	23	72	7	457
Armed Police.	...	1	23	11.	143.
	5	24	95	18	600

Mounted Police. This consists of 1 Daffedar and 22 Sowars, 17 horses and 4 camels.

The Constables and Lance and lower grade Head Constables are underpaid and the question of the revision of their pay merits consideration, not only to attract a better class of men to the police, but also to keep the present members of the force contented.

Re-armament of Police. The re-armament of the armed police with the .410 muskets in place of obsolete weapons of .476 bore was taken in hand and 70 new muskets and ammunition were purchased. The Station Officers and the Armed Police Sub-Inspector and the Circle Inspectors were equipped during the year with .38 bore revolvers and two .455 bore service Webley revolvers have been purchased for the use of officers required to go out on emergent duties.

Co-operation with the Police of British India and Native States. The relations with the neighbouring British India districts and Native States were as usual cordial. During the year under report, 29 accused were extradited to Bharatpur from Native States and 24 from British India. The number of accused extradited from Bharatpur was only 17.

Co-operation with State Departments. A special staff of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables, 8 Constables and 2 Sowars was posted to Jurehra and of 2 Head Constables and 8 Constables to Akheygarh and in Tehsil Rupbas for about 3 months in order to assist the Custom Department in preventing the people from exporting articles without paying the Custom duty. The cost of these operations was borne by the department concerned.

Buildings. No new buildings were constructed during the year.

Police Budget. The total sanctioned budget was Rs. 1,53,520 and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,49,193-9-9.

During the year under report horse allowance for 3 Circle Inspectors and 15 Station Officers at Rs. 12 per mensem and house rents for the Circle Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors who were not provided with State quarters were sanctioned. And for the Prosecuting Inspector and the Office establishment allowances aggregating to Rs. 109 per mensem were also granted.

Head Constable Munir Khan was granted an Indian Police Medal with a monthly allowance of Rs. 3-12 per mensem for his gallant services in connection with the encounter with dacoits at village Ghatri, Police Station Bhinsawar, in July 1933.

Police Band. There was an un-expended balance of Rs. 114-10-3 from last year's income for the Band Fund and Rs. 110 were received this year, making the total amount Rs. 224-10-3. Out of this Rs. 158-4 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 66-6-3.

Motor Vehicles. The income under this head was Rs. 561:

Departmental punishments. The following punishments were awarded on Police Officers and men:—

Fines.	1,148 men.
Degradation.	17 "
Suspension.	20 "
Dismissal.	25 "
Punishment drill.	599 "
Judicial punishments.	7 "

Chawkidari. There were 7 *Zimmewari* Chawkidars and 1,029 village Chawkidars (reporters) and there were 171 vacancies at the close of the year. The new Chawkidari Act was introduced during the year under report. The system of appointment of Chawkidars and of their punishment as prescribed by the Act is inherently defective and the Police have very little control over them which leads to dereliction of duty. The Police cannot take much work out of them unless it has the sole right to appoint and punish them. The new Act is unpopular with the Lambardars who want to revert to the old system. The best way to meet the situation would be to increase the control of the Police on Chawkidars, to make them perform their duties more punctually and to make the people feel the advantage of the new system which is decidedly much better than the old one. The real solution lies in having a State-paid Police, but this is not possible in the present condition of State finances.

Cases referred to Police under Section 202 Cr. P. C. 320 cases under section 202 Cr. P. C. were referred to the Police by various Courts during the year, of which 220 were cognizable and 100 non-cognizable. The inquiry by the Police into non-cognizable cases should be discouraged, being outside the proper duty of the Police.

Absconded Offenders. 189 absconders were on the register at the beginning of the year under review, 60 new names were added during the year, making a total of 249. Of these 67 were arrested, leaving a balance of 182 absconders. These 67 persons are not included in the 88 arrests referred to above in the beginning of this paragraph under head "General."

Chapter XI—Miscellaneous.

MUNICIPAL BOARD, BHARATPUR.

73. **Personnel.** Sardar Bahadur Major Narain Singh, O. B. E., and Pt. Ram Chand B.A., continued as President and Vice-President of the Board respectively.

The slaughter-house was got repaired. There were certain cases of outbreaks of fire. The old fire pump was got repaired and made over to the Police with a bucket.

The daily average of he-buffaloes working for conservancy was 58. The number of electric lights in the City and the Civil lines paid for by the Board was 372 besides 46 oil lamps.

The City remained free from epidemic disease. To prevent cholera contagion being spread in the City from Hathras, where it was prevailing, a quarantine post was established at the Railway Station, Bharatpur, during the period of Daschra and the Sri Jaswant Show and Fair.

The number of births and deaths registered in the Municipality was 1,292 and 1,083 respectively. There were 3 deaths from measles and 1 from small-pox.

The income and expenditure of the Board were 38,457 and 32,589 respectively. The Municipality caused 69 wells to be cleared. Potassium Permanganate was applied to the wells when necessary; 4 nalas were cleared of silt, while 3 were paved. 14 new urinals were constructed.

The grant to the Anshdhalaya for medicines was raised from Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 per annum from the next financial year. Grants-in-aid were also granted to the Arya Putri Pathshala, Samatan Dharan School and the Islamiya School, Bharatpur.

DIG MUNICIPAL BOARD.

74. **Personnel.** Pandit Moti Ram, Deputy Collector, continued to be the President of the Board throughout the year under report.

The number of births and deaths was 552 and 442 respectively.

A Public latrine was repaired and a Slaughter-house was constructed.

Three wells were paved. The work of drainage of the town continued.

14 gas lamps and 108 street lamps continued to be lighted. The wooden poles of 30 of them were replaced by iron poles.

The income and expenditure of the Board were 15,881 and 13,468 respectively.

There was no epidemic in the Town. There were 10 cases of outbreaks of fire involving a loss of Rs. 279. No life was, however, lost.

The designation of the Sanitary Boards was changed to Town Boards during the year under report, as the latter term expressed more fully the function of the Boards, which were not confined to sanitation only. A new system of selection of members of the Board every third year has been introduced.

Town Board, Bayana The income and expenditure were Rs. 5,007 and Rs. 2,380 respectively.

The number of births and deaths registered was 211 and 162 respectively.

Town Board, Weir. The income and expenditure were Rs. 1,351 and Rs. 1,042 respectively.

The number of births and deaths registered was 182 and 112 respectively.

The system of keeping eatables in gauzed coverings by confectioners was introduced during the year under report.

Town Board, Kaman. The income and expenditure were Rs. 4,850 and Rs. 4,530 respectively. Out of this, the Board spent a sum of Rs. 1,999 on the construction of a damar road in the Bazaar and the Mandi of the Town. The work was done by the Public Works Department.

The number of births and deaths registered was 374 and 280 respectively.

Town Board, Bhusawar. The income and expenditure were Rs. 2,287 and Rs. 1,774 respectively.

The number of births and deaths registered was 236 and 176 respectively.

Town Board, Kunher. The income and expenditure were Rs. 2,676 and Rs. 1,806 respectively.

The number of births and deaths registered was 162 and 129 respectively.

JUNGLAT & SHIKAR DEPARTMENT.

75. The Janglat department remained under the charge of B. Girdhar Singh during the year under report except for the period from the 1st June 1934 to 30th June 1934 when Faujdar Raghunath Singh Naib Tehsildar Kunher held officiating charge.

There were four circles during this year as in the last year. During the year under report, Munshi Mohammad Habib Khan Circle Officer, Bharatpur, received Forest Training in the Cawnpore and Gorakhpur divisions of the United Provinces.

The number of State Grass Preserves is 14 as in the previous year. Out of these, only the grass in Rundhs Rani Hanj, Helak, Sakitra, Chak Mahāraj Palton Mandhera, Rāsia, Rūpbas, Mōrtalab Kotha and Talahti, was cut yielding 1,99,930 mds. of grass at a cost of Rs. 30,085-14-6. The remaining rundhs were let on puchhi. A new grass Baling Press was purchased and installed at the Rūpbas Depot; it is worked by the P. W. D. A market for grass was found at Firozabad (Agra District) where some 5,000 mds of grass were sold this year at liberal rates as an experimental measure and to encourage out-side business. Grass from the Rūpbas depot was also sold at concession rates to the Province of Behar and Orissa for consumption in Earth Quake Stricken areas. Baled hay from the Helak rundh was also sold to the Mayo College, Ajmer.

A contract was given for the fish of the whole State except Baretha Lake as in the previous year.

The departmental exploitation of honey, gum and wax was discontinued and the contract system revived.

The actual income and expenditure were Rs. 49,251 and Rs. 63,016 respectively against Rs. 54,704 and Rs. 40,274 during the previous year. The sanctioned income and expenditure in the budget of this year were Rs. 52,950 and 44,210. The figures of income show a deficit of Rs. 3,699, but a stock of approximately 1,50,000 mds. of grass remains in hand. Had all the grass been sold, the income would have been increased by Rs. 37,500, thus increasing the figures of income to Rs. 86,751. Efforts are being made to dispose of the stock of grass.

During this year an amount of Rs. 10,735 under head "Expenditure Abnormal" was provided to meet several abnormal requisites viz, the purchase of a Baling Press, Ranger Training and the purchase of new animals etc.

Tree plantation was carried out in selected areas in Baretha, Dig and Bharatpur circles as in the previous year. The Tan (Cedrela Toona) plantation shows signs of success in the Bharatpur circle. Plantation during this year in all the three circles was carried out in approximately an area of 425 Bighas.

The demarcation of Junglat areas in the Dig and Bharatpur circles was carried out. The majority of the areas of Dig circle were surveyed while in Bharatpur circle survey work is still in progress. Boundary pillars have been erected in the surveyed areas.

During the year under report the Junglat department participated in Exhibitions at Lahore and Bharatpur. Medicinal herbs and other Jungle products which are available in the Bharatpur State forests in abundance were displayed.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

56. **Personnel.** Dr. Jamāl Uddin, continued to hold the post of the Chief Veterinary Officer upto 16th January 1934: after that he retired on pension and Dr. Rizwan Hussain took charge from him.

Dispensaries. These are at Bharatpur, Dig, Bayana and in the J. H. I. Kanjauli lines.

Studs. The number of stallions, maintained during the year was as follows:—

Name of place.	Kind of stallions.	Breed.
Bharatpur.	Horse.	Country.
Bharatpur.	Horse.	Arab
Dig.	Horse.	Country.
Dig.	Donkey.	Donkey.
Bayana.	Horse.	Country.

The number of mares covered during the year was 181 as against 129 in the preceding year. Out of these 63 foaled as against 52 in the previous year.

Out-door and In-door patients. The following are the figures of the present and the preceding year.

	1932-33	1933-34.
In-door patients	709	694
Out-door patients	1,82,182	89,396
Total in-door and out-door patients	1,82,891	90,090

The daily average of indoor patients was 1.9 while that of out-door patients, was 245 against 2 and 501 during the previous year.

Epidemics and preventive measures. Foot and mouth disease, Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Black quarter broke out in some villages of the State.

366 cattle (including 218 preventive inoculations) were inoculated against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black quarter and Rinderpest as against 738 during the preceding year. No preventive treatment of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black quarter and Rinderpest was undertaken before this year.

The details of preventive inoculations against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black quarter and Rinderpest were as given below:—

Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.	Black Quarter.	Rinderpest.
174	26	18

393 cow-bulls and buffalo-bulls were castrated as against 201 in the preceding year. Castration is done free of charge.

Income and Expenditure. The actual income was Rs 671-2-0 as against Rs 374-6-0 during the preceding year.

Almost all of it is derived from the amount of shoeing of animals in the Veterinary Hospital, Bharatpur.

The amount actually spent has been Rs 8,925-7-9 as against Rs 8,226-9-9 during the preceding year.

KOTHI-KHAS.

77. The Department remained in the charge of Thakur Mewa Ram. It continued to provide for the entertainment of State

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT NO. I.

Civil Work (Revenue)—Nature and Value of original Suits filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st October 1934 (St. 1990)

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STATEMENT NO. II.

Civil Works (Revenue). Results of applications for Execution of Decrees for the Sambat 1990.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.			Applications brought to Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal on 31-10-31.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Balance 6 months.	Balance 12 months.	Above 12 months.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bharatpur Circle	1	5	Rs. 651	8	8	Rs. 976	9	13	Rs. 1,627	4	10	Rs. 1,245	5	3	Rs. 383	2	..	1	
Dig Circle	..	1	49	14	9	358	14	10	407	13	9	400	1	1	7	1	..	..
Bharatpur Tehsil	..	2	42	15	7	299	15	9	341	13	8	330	2	1	11	1	..	..
Bayana Tehsil	6	1	39	22	39	1,754	28	40	1,793	27	21	759	1	19	1,033	18	..	1	
Rupbas "	2	1	23	8	2	14	10	3	37	9	2	28	1	1	9	1	..	..
Weir "	..	..	..	7	8	320	7	8	320	7	6	221	..	2	99	2	..	..
Nadbai "	1	..	39	5	5	190	6	5	229	6	4	159	..	1	70	1	..	..
Dig "	..	1	86	9	16	750	9	17	836	8	17	836	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kaman "	..	1	34	2	5	129	2	6	163	1	5	115	1	1	48	..	1	..	
Pahari "	..	2	33	3	3	69	3	5	102	1	5	102	2	..	..	..	..	..
Nagar "	..	..	..	1	5	300	1	5	300	1	5	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumher Sub-Tehsil	..	..	..	1	1	12	1	1	12	1	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	14	996	95	108	5,171	105	122	6,167	91	93	4,507	14	29	1,660	25	1	2	

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement showing the result of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Bharatpur State during the year ending the 31st October 1934 (St. 1990.)

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.		
	Number of appeals.		Sentences.						Proceed- ings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc. ordered.		Pending.				
			Applica- tions re- jected.		Confirm- ed.		Modified											Reversed.	
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Judicial Member	249	130	111	44	37	18	12	69	44	2	2	...	...	27	35	12	105	24
Judge's Court	239	...	...	216	125	18	15	82	44	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	6	4
Nizamat Bharatpur	54	...	...	76	23	2	2	34	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	30	6
Nizamat Dig	80	1	1	62	29	27	10	59	20	15	5	...	...	...	3	3	7	5
Nizamat Bayana	96	40	8	116	33	3	1	122	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	718	171	120	514	247	68	40	366	168	17	7	30	22	118	57	182	57		

Statement No. IV.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Bharatpur State from 1st November 1933 to 31st October 1934 i.e. St. 1940.

RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.					
Name of Head.	Budget allotment.		Actuals.		Name of Head.	Budget allotment.		Actuals.		Remarks.
	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.		Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORMAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	NORMAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Revenue	24,61,772	30,48,843	24,70,297	31,06,644	I.—Revenue	3,47,856	3,84,678	3,31,659	3,61,244	
II.—Judicial	21,014	29,387	28,265	29,922	II.—Judicial	44,110	45,879	41,906	44,979	
III.—Accounts	1,01,610	1,06,500	1,07,620	1,07,148	III.—Accounts	2,99,293	2,96,483	2,92,196	2,88,781	
IV.—Army	6,805	7,000	7,189	7,430	IV.—Army	2,78,469	2,90,340	2,59,156	2,74,079	
V.—Education	650	936	723	1,200	V.—Education	87,232	92,354	87,877	89,618	
VI.—Medical	30,485	27,025	30,598	26,552	VI.—Medical	79,155	83,830	70,529	79,425	
VII.—Vikalats	2,62,725	2,78,513	2,76,275	2,97,558	VII.—Vikalats	20,939	21,709	20,488	21,504	
VIII.—P. W. D.	96,428	85,216	1,03,357	94,632	VIII.—Public Works Deptt.	6,56,581	7,59,216	6,49,815	7,58,904	
XI.—Minor Departments.					IX.—Police	1,13,876	1,53,529	1,42,369	1,49,193	
					X.—Palace	30,298	37,970	28,591	37,811	
					XI.—Administration	1,55,639	1,75,274	1,44,150	1,69,247	
					XII.—Minor Departments	2,59,639	3,15,696	2,46,773	3,00,548	
Total	29,87,489	35,83,450	30,24,320	36,71,086						
Less assigned Portion.	5,11,817	4,81,858	5,48,087	5,37,686						
Net Total Normal	24,45,672	31,01,592	24,76,233	31,33,400	Total Normal	24,03,012	26,54,868	23,10,809	25,75,383	

ABNORMAL.				ABNORMAL.			
I.—Accounts	...	...	...	I.—Revenue	...	...	...
IV.—Army	...	...	...	VIII.—P. W. D.	...	...	...
X.—Palace	...	...	...	XI.—Administration	...	...	...
Minor Departments	...	...	...	XII.—Minor Departments	...	...	...
				XIII.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...
Total Abnormal	95,564	32,507	97,759	Total Abnormal	4,70,293	4,68,018	4,63,107
XIV. LOANS ETC.				XIV. LOANS AND LIABILITIES.			
1. Loans from Govt. of India...	1,90,000	...	1,90,000	1. Repayment of old Loans	3,000	46,01,000	46,01,673
2. Loan from Bhavnagar Durbar	..	46,00,000	..	2. Liabilities	11,000	13,000	12,567
3. Surplus transferred from assigned revenues	50,000	..	50,000				
Total	2,40,000	46,00,000	2,10,000	Total Loans and Liabilities	14,000	46,14,000	46,14,240
Total abnormal including Loans.	3,35,564	40,32,307	3,37,757	Total Abnormal including Loans and Liabilities	4,90,293	50,89,018	50,77,547
Total Normal & Abnormal	27,81,236	77,34,199	28,13,939	Total Normal and Abnormal	28,93,305	77,37,786	76,52,730
Opening Balance	4,11,155	4,31,410	4,11,155	Closing Balance	2,99,086	4,27,493	5,45,504
Total	31,92,391	81,65,609	32,25,114	Total	31,92,391	81,65,290	81,98,234
ASSIGNED REVENUES.				ASSIGNED REVENUES.			
1. Customs and Excise	1,61,817	4,01,858	1,64,105	1. Interest on G. I. Loan	2,86,222	2,78,923	2,78,923
2. Sale of Stamps	80,000	77,000	83,682	2. Repayment of loans to the Govt. according to the sanctioned Amortization Scheme	1,45,000	1,55,000	1,55,000
3. Advance from the State	1,15,000	1,99,073	1,15,000	3. Repayment of advance from State	2,09,000	2,67,073	3,23,073
				4. Surplus transferred to General Revenues	50,000	...	...
Total	80,817	6,80,931	6,93,087	Total	6,81,222	7,00,996	7,50,996
Opening Balance	8,780	21,152	8,786	Closing Balance	14,381	1,087	915
Total	6,95,003	7,02,083	7,01,872	Total	6,95,603	7,02,083	7,51,911

STATEMENT No. IV A

Statement showing Receipt and Expenditure of Tehsil Bharatpur and Bungla Deadhi from 1st November 1933 to 31st October 1934 i. e. Year Sambat 1990.

INCOME				EXPENDITURE			
Name of Head.	Budget allotment.		Actuals.	Name of Head.	Budget allotment.		Actuals.
	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.		Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
1 Revenue	1,15,343	1,81,835	1,19,630	1 Revenue	12,063	13,154	12,407
2 Water Rate	22,772	32,902	22,796	2 Taccavi	7,000	7,000	6,172
3 Taccavi	7,568	7,943	7,674	3 Numbardari & Zeldhari	4,200	6,800	3,994
4 Judicial	2,219	1,861	2,704	4 Judicial	1,835	2,212	1,543
5 Bank Interest	3,600	3,600	3,600	5 Refunds	200	200	138
6 Miscellaneous	...	...	1,006	6 Charitable Institutions	2,179	2,179	2,179
				7 Funeral Expenses	10	...	...
Total Normal	1,52,002	2,28,141	1,57,410	Total Normal	28,387	31,545	26,433
				Abnormal			
				Purchase of Tents	...	1,000	746
				Total Normal & Abnormal	28,387	32,545	26,433
				Transferred to Deodhiat	2,25,724	1,45,000	2,21,000
				Total	2,54,111	1,77,545	2,47,433
Opening Balance	1,67,572	77,549	1,67,572	Closing Balance	65,463	1,28,145	77,549
Total	3,19,574	3,05,690	3,24,982	Total	3,19,574	3,05,690	3,24,982

BUNGLA DEODHIAT.

BUNGLA DEODHIAI.									
Normal.					Normal.				
1	Bank Deodhiat	3,400	3,400	3,450	3,424	1	Deodhiat ordinary expenses	38,878	36,118
2	Miscellaneous	2,100	1,700	2,251	2,161	2	Khanpan and pocket expenses	20,545	21,780
3	Transferred from Tehsil Bharatpur	2,25,724	1,45,000	2,21,000	1,42,500	3	Festivals	2,515	2,654
4	Refund of deposit in Tehsil Bharatpur	...	50,000	...	50,000	4	Charity	5,634	5,564
						5	Sharadhs and Barsi	1,727	1,385
						6	Pensions and Wazifas	1,342	1,283
						7	Miscellaneous	750	1,000
						8	Gardens	600	600
						9	Rao Raja Sahiban	36,000	36,000
	Total Normal	2,31,224	2,00,100	2,26,701	1,98,085		Total Normal	1,07,991	1,15,384
Abnormal.					Abnormal.				
1	Loan taken from Deposits	...	...	1,400	...	1	Abnormal expenses	1,25,765	84,202
2	Received from Palace	135	248	135	3,461	2	Repayment of Deposits	...	...
	Total Abnormal	135	248	1,535	3,461		Total Abnormal	25,765	84,202
	Total Normal & Abnormal	2,31,359	2,00,348	2,28,236	2,01,546		Total Normal and Abnormal	2,33,756	1,99,586
	Opening Balance	2,395	340	5,097	340		Closing balance	...	1,102
	Total	2,33,756	2,00,688	2,33,333	2,01,886		Total	2,33,756	2,00,688

STATEMENT No. V.

Civil Work.—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits for the year ending the 31st October 1934 (Sambat 1990).

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals Filed during.		How disposed of.								Average duration.		Remarks.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decisions Reversed.		Decisions Amended.		Cases Re-turned for re-trial.		Cases com- promised or otherwise disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.			
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Council Office (Judl. Branch)	19	21	128	144	177	198	123	168	54	30	68,080-0-0	1,06,088-0-0	55	78	27	20	11	21	14	32	16	17	94	85	
Council Office (Rev. Branch.)	...	...	30	19	30	45	30	49	...	...	1,365-2-3	3,837-10-0	9	13	4	9	1	1	14	22	2	4	120	112	
Judge's Court	23	38	115	94	138	132	160	104	38	28	21,420-0-0	19,351-0-0	42	43	33	20	2	8	11	29	13	13	27	65	
Nizamut Bharatpur	4	6	42	44	46	50	40	37	6	13	2,930-0-0	3,951-0-0	20	19	15	10	1	1	3	1	1	...	29	28	
Nizamut Dig	...	...	65	40	65	40	65	40	...	...	2,926-0-0	1,727-0-0	23	9	13	9	12	...	16	22	1	...	48	58	
Nizamut Bayana	2	3	71	57	76	60	73	60	3	...	2,775-0-0	2,421-0-0	35	18	18	22	8	12	12	8	...	...	40	45	
Circle-Bharatpur	3	18	29	15	32	33	11	33	18	...	1,273-10-9	1,004-1-9	5	6	8	16	1	4	...	5	...	2	116	94	
Circle Dig	...	...	3	13	3	13	3	8	...	5	110-0-0	902-0-0	1	1	2	6	3	7	...	1	...	5	100	48	
Total	81	119	486	456	567	575	448	499	119	76	1,03,839-13-0	1,39,267-11-9	190	187	119	118	53	54	70	111	33	44			

STATEMENT No. VI.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1934.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Remaining on the 31st October 1933.	Number of persons dealt with					Persons disposed of					Persons remaining on 31st October 1934.	Remarks.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Brought to trial during the year				Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.			Died, escaped or transferred.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.								Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Special Sessions Tribunal.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions-Judge's Court. ...	31	40	19	87	...	...	...	...	87	106	...	47	50	6	...	...	...
Nazim Bharatpur.	246	191	79	130	239	96	1	7	739	552	139	141	80	14	44	134	...
" Dig	126	149	8	194	42	100	6	38	298	388	128	59	81	51	31	38	...
" Bayana	171	136	23	169	136	65	17	...	453	410	114	76	52	32	30	106	...
Honorary Magistracy	424	291	20	21	49	286	...	...	570	379	24	120	183	...	7	45	...
Tehsil Bharatpur	152	145	33	20	12	363	...	...	344	428	69	209	92	...	20	38	...
" Bayana	354	264	114	40	73	752	...	...	1,149	979	261	507	140	...	21	50	...
" Rupbas	214	178	64	17	9	522	...	...	725	612	62	376	54	...	47	73	...
" Nadbai	164	170	90	10	46	497	...	...	563	643	164	294	52	...	32	101	...
" Weir	340	253	63	58	1	687	...	...	1,147	809	132	392	101	...	13	171	...
" Dig	314	207	154	33	...	454	...	...	922	641	153	279	117	...	33	59	...
" Kaman	181	189	106	10	...	576	...	...	571	692	161	386	65	...	11	66	...
" Nagar	210	219	69	18	2	658	...	...	796	747	189	387	83	...	7	80	...
" Pahari	317	128	23	20	10	304	...	...	329	557	60	161	44	...	5	84	...
Sub Tehsil Kumber	281	364	180	19	7	877	...	...	1,058	1,083	243	427	201	...	45	167	...
Sub Tehsil Uchhalu	...	27	...	6	31	47	...	...	...	84	25	30	17	...	10	2	...
Total	3,507	2,951	1,045	855	657	6,284	24	45	9,787	8,910	1,924	3,891	1,412	110	356	1,217	...

Statement showing the No. of crimes committed, No. of cases disposed of & cases awaiting trial in the Bharatpur State for the year ending 31st October 1934.

Total

[illegible]

STATEMENT NO. VIII.

Civil Work (Judicial) Number and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year ending the 31st October 1934.

Tribunals.	Opening Balance.				Filed during the year.				Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year					Remarks.		
	Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year							
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of suits in set	No. of suits above Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and comp. remitted.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27								
Judge's Court.	9	12	31	19	40	31	28	25	12	6	73,249	..	17	2	..	..	..	18	1	3	5	..	63	38,830	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizam's Court.	43	20	391	412	137	432	417	129	20	3	56,198	..	380	32	209	190	13	..	..	63	161	68	117	51,651	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizam's Dfg.	2	5	300	315	302	350	297	316	6	4	72,324	..	312	33	..	332	13	..	..	94	151	10	61	70,109	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizam's Dfg.	31	5	217	220	248	225	213	221	5	4	51,825	..	212	8	..	214	6	..	..	15	50	22	134	52,948	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizam's Dfg.	6	2	90	135	96	137	94	137	2	..	7,696	..	131	1	13.	..	..	..	..	8	56	19	54	7,692	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Ebaratpur.	13	27	261	218	271	215	217	213	27	32	1,405	..	214	4	218	..	..	..	..	30	88	44	51	9,216	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Bayana.	11	11	152	128	163	139	152	139	11	..	192	2	126	..	128	..	..	..	..	21	63	29	21	6,541	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Rupbas.	18	8	135	150	153	158	115	147	8	11	9,113	6	142	2	150	..	..	..	..	55	46	35	14	4,197	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Naddat.	16	25	301	257	317	282	292	247	25	35	10,818	..	252	5	257	..	..	..	..	49	88	66	41	10,561	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Weir.	16	64	335	331	351	334	288	391	63	..	19,026	..	317	14	331	..	..	..	..	45	195	37	117	19,026	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Dfg.	13	..	277	241	290	241	250	241	..	..	13,571	..	228	13	141	..	..	..	..	59	96	50	56	13,571	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Kaman.	8	1	167	235	175	236	174	236	1	..	13,112	..	223	7	235	..	..	..	..	61	65	13	97	13,112	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Nagar.	4	8	57	107	61	115	53	111	8	4	6,148	..	104	3	107	..	..	..	..	16	51	17	27	6,115	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Pabari.	12	18	92	171	104	189	86	189	18	..	5,634	..	168	3	171	..	..	..	..	22	73	31	63	5,634	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Tehsil Kurher.	..	..	..	22	..	22	..	22	..	..	947	..	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	1	17	2	2	947	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Tehsil Uchhain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	202	203	2,809	2,991	3,011	5,196	2,806	3,097	205	93	3,12,908	8	2,853	130	2,204	736	32	18	1	512	1,210	116	899	3,13,773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT NO. IX.

Civil work (Judicial) — Results of Applications for Execution of the Decrees for the year ending the 31st October 1934.

Tribunals.	Opening Balance.			Applications brought to register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending on 31st October 1934.			Remarks.	
	Past year.		Present year.	Past year.		Present year.	Past year.		Present year.	Past year.		Present year.	Past year.		Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.		Above 12 months.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20
1																				
Judge's Court	25	28	37,694	36	30	41,924	61	58	79,618	33	49	57,777	28	10	21,841	5	1	4		
Nizamath Bharatpur	92	68	26,678	412	395	58,090	504	463	84,768	436	447	74,023	68	16	10,745	3		13		
" Dig	5	5	1,609	351	440	93,480	356	445	95,089	351	440	91,873	5	5	3,216	3	2			
" Bayana	40	45	47,337	220	185	73,982	260	230	1,21,319	215	221	1,14,674	45	9	6,645			9		
Special Magistracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Bharatpur	7	6	444	70	84	5,943	77	90	6,387	71	90	6,387	6		..	..	..	..	..
" Bayana	20	19	975	164	149	6,762	184	168	7,737	165	132	5,923	19	36	1,814	27	6		3	
" Rupbas	7	5	349	60	50	2,114	67	55	2,463	62	55	2,463	5		..	6				
" Nadi ai	16	16	983	104	77	2,327	120	93	3,910	104	87	2,579	16	6	1,331	4				
" Weir	20	26	241	144	132	7,088	164	158	7,329	133	133	7,214	26	25	115	18	4	3	2	
" Dig	19	43	2,837	196	299	3,255	215	342	6,122	172	242	6,122	43		..	..	..	..	..
" Kaman	18	10	726	199	201	10,141	217	211	10,867	207	211	10,867	10		..	..	..	..	..
" Nagar	1	4	104	195	183	9,181	196	137	9,285	192	187	9,285	4		..	..	..	..	..
" Pahari	3	2	124	23	42	2,697	26	44	2,821	24	44	2,821	2		..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Tehsil Kumber	11.	19	721	78	123	2,300	89	142	6,021	70	142	6,021	19		..	..	..	..	..
" " Uchhain	..	..	..	..	7	318	..	7	318	..	7	318	..		..	..	..	..	..
Total	284	296	1,20,822	2,252	2,397	3,23,282	2,596	2,693	4,44,034	2,240	2,556	3,98,347	296	107	45,707	60	13	34		

*Figures of this court are included in Nizamath Bharatpur.

STATEMENT No. X.

Statement showing the strength, cost and particulars of the Military Forces in the Bharatpur State for Sambat 1990 i.e. the year ending 31st October 1934.

Serial Number.	Name of Unit.	On 1st. November 1933.		No. of Officers and men.							Details of forces at the end of the year.				Total Cost.	Remarks.		
		Recruited during the year.							Casualties			On 31st October 1934.	State Officers.	Indian Officers			Non-Commissioned Officers & Men.	Total.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							
1	-2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
1	Jaswant Household Infantry ...	601	*30	7	8	17	599	11	17	571	599	Rs: 2,05,718- 0- 0						
2	Jaswant Training Company. ...	153	16	...	8	12	149	2	2	145	149	44,432- 0- 0						
	*Total.																	

*Transferred from the J. Training Coy.

